

China Mail

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GROPING ITS WAY.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL STRIKE.

EMERGENCY PROSECUTION.

Peaceful Picketing To Be Tolerated.

Both Sides are satisfied with the position in regard to the general strike at Home at the end of the second day.

A long struggle is being prepared for, and both the Trade Union Congress and the Government are marshalling all their forces.

A plea is still being urged by many for the resumption of the negotiations—so far without success.

Hour to Hour Points.

"We are only at the beginning of an issue hitherto not experienced, and the Government is groping its way," emphasised Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords, which passed the Emergency Powers Act without a decision. Peaceful picketing will not at present be interfered with.

The Government is not prepared to negotiate as long as the threat of a general strike holds the field.

Regular though attenuated train services, long distance and suburban, are being maintained. The tubes are partially working. Buses are being manned by volunteers.

A special strike edition of the Daily Herald was stopped by the police, who seized all the copies already printed.

Up to yesterday 12,450 volunteer workers had been enrolled. The Trades Union Congress is confident of securing an honourable settlement.

Disorders have occurred through tramcars and buses being attacked in England and Scotland. As a counter blast to the British Gazette the Trade Unions Congress is to publish a paper called the British Worker.

Mails between Ireland and Britain are suspended. Sailings between Holyhead and Dublin have been cancelled.

The Government notifies printers of its insistence in any settlement of a clause preventing victimisation of those who are doing their duty to the country. The official view of the whole position last night was very reassuring.

The effect of the strike on cricket and racing is reported on our Sports Page.

On the Cabinet heavy losses by growers of new potatoes and fruits intended for export to Great Britain are feared.

A strike of motor car factory workers is reported in sympathy with the British strikers. The American Press describes the strike as a tragedy, but ridicules any idea of a Revolution.

In the House of Commons a lengthy debate was opened on the emergency regulations. There was no personal rancour, all being anxious to assist in the search for a solution.

Mr. A. Henderson created a stir by referring to a formula which the Labourites had prepared to present to the Prime Minister when the negotiations were broken off.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

Not the Last of Government's Demands.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 5.

The fact that we are only at the beginning of an issue hitherto not experienced and that the Government is groping its way was emphasised by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords in supporting a motion to continue the Emergency Powers Act, which was carried without a division.



phased by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords in supporting a motion to continue the Emergency Powers Act, which was carried without a division.

He declared that the Government at present did not intend to interfere with peaceful picketing but was unable to give an assurance that this would be the last of the demands that the Government would have to make on Parliament.

He reiterated that the Government was not prepared to negotiate so long as the threat of a general strike held the field.

Tyrannical Power.
Lord Buckmaster, in supporting the motion on behalf of the Liberals, spoke of one of the most



wanton exercises of tyrannical power the country had been called on to meet for centuries.

Haldane Cornered?
The debate produced a dialogue between Lord Haldane and Lord Birkenhead, when the latter demanded a clear and unequivocal statement as to whether Lord Haldane approved of the general strike.

The burden of Lord Haldane's contributions was that the negotiations ought to be continued.

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT.

Second Day's Impressions in London.

Although it was the second day of the strike all the roads to the city were crowded with traffic, chiefly an endless procession of private cars and food lorries, yet the conditions were most different. A twelve mile run yesterday took two hours and to-day one hour.

A number of omnibuses are working on the principal routes, including the London and General, besides independent buses manned by volunteers, even the stairways of these being packed.

There were distinct evidences of regular, although attenuated, train services, both long distance and suburban.

The tubes are partially working. Queues are waiting outside the stations, which yesterday were closed.

People coming to the City by long routes from the suburbs are most good-humoured in spite of the very dismal weather, drizzle, and mist.

A novel feature is the posting in windows of broadcast news bulletins, which are surrounded by eager crowds.

NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

Police Raid on "Daily Herald" Offices.

A cordon of police surrounded the "Daily Herald" offices whilst a special strike edition was being printed.

They stopped the machines and seized all the papers so far printed, which were removed to Scotland Yard.

BRITISH PHLEGM.

Enormous Increase in Motor Traffic.

If a Revolution is in progress in Great Britain it is being carried so far with the traditional British phlegm, the most striking outward evidence of which has been the amazing manifestation in the

COST OF LIVING.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR CANTON.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

Canton's Bureau of Agriculture and Labour has issued some very interesting comparative statistics of the cost of living in Canton city.

The base figure is 100, worked out on costs in 1913 (second year of Republic). The latest figure, for the month of March, is 194.9, or nearly double.

In the list is mentioned the number of headings under each commodity, the number of grades, and unit figures.

The list below is the average for the last two quarters:

	1925	1926
Rice	180.6	184.3
Other foods	178.5	173.8
Clothing	161.8	157.1
Fuels	259.8	269.5
Metals and Building materials	166.4	198.2
Miscellaneous	195.3	180.7
Total cost of living	192.9	192.0

HOME MAILS.

Arriving early at the G.P.O. this morning, delivery of the mail by the s.s. "Empress of Canada" commenced in the forenoon.

The mail comprised 354 bags from the U.S.A. and other countries, included in which were three bags letters and seven bags newspapers from London and seven bags from the continent despatched via Siberia, also eight bags from the United Kingdom via Canada.

enormous increase of motor traffic as compared with the last industrial upheaval, the entire earlier rising of people anxious to reach business in the city by motor or foot, and the unusually crowded tea shops supplying breakfasts.

There is an increase in the prices of certain food commodities, notably fish, which has doubled, and milk, which is 25 per cent. dearer to-day.

Both Sides Satisfied.

Both sides are satisfied with the position.

The Government spokesman to-day broadcast that the position throughout the country was satisfactory. There was no sign of panic or even of great excitement, and no serious disturbance anywhere. Food supplies were normal, and 12,450 volunteers had so far been enrolled in London. Volunteers are flowing in all over the country.

Unions Confident.

An announcement is made by the Trade Unions Congress that the response of the workers to the strike call has surpassed expectations. The difficulty of the General Council has been to keep men at work in trades which are "the second line of defence." Everywhere there is order and good temper. The Council is confident of securing an honourable settlement.

PRESS OUTLOOK.

Labour's Official Organ.

Apart from an attenuated Times, the "British Gazette," the financial papers, and the "Daily Mirror," the last of which succeeded in distributing in London, and the news bulletin, whose five-line leading article exhorted its readers to stand fast in support of the Government, no papers are published in London to-day.

The Trades Union Council announces its intention of responding to the Government's "British Gazette" by publishing from the "Daily Herald" office a newspaper called the "British Worker."

A characteristic of the British touch of "Revolution" is the delivery of piles of telegrams to the Trades Union Congress headquarters in London by Government employees, also the American mails being conveyed in motors from Southampton by volunteers, whom the Trades Union Congress designate as blacklegs, and also the Government telephones working normally at the Labour Bureaux.

It is noteworthy that the strikers cut off the "Daily Mirror" from the Telephone Exchange and persuaded the cleaning staff to leave the building in retaliation for the publication of the news bulletin.

(Continued on Page 6.)

LADY'S INJURIES.

KOWLOON LADY CLAIMS \$1,000 DAMAGES.

PINNED DOWN BY BUS.

Arising out of a Kowloon bus incident, Mrs. H. A. Jones was the plaintiff in a Summary Court case this morning (before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice J. B. Wood) when the Kai Tak Motor Bus Co. Ltd. were sued for \$1,000 special and general damages for injuries alleged to have been caused by negligence on the part of the company's servants.

Evidence had not completed when the Court rose for tiffin.

Mr. T. J. Andrews was for Mrs. Jones and Mr. D. L. Strellet defended.

Medical evidence of the extent of the injuries sustained by Mrs. Jones was given by Dr. M. Nicholson and Dr. W. Leslie Thomas, Dr. Nicholson stating that the injuries had every appearance of being caused by a direct blow.

Ulcers had appeared as a result of the tissues being destroyed. Weakness of the muscles of the leg was still in evidence and necessitated the use of a stick and of an elastic bandage. Mrs. Jones would probably eventually recover the normal use of the limb but it would take a considerable time. He had had to be consulted up to the present, on no less than sixteen occasions. On his advice the services of a masseuse had also been secured.

Mr. Strellet asked witness if he had been present when an examination was made by Dr. MacGown and witness said he had but his Honour disallowed further questions on this point as the evidence of Dr. MacGown was not to be called.

Mrs. Jones was accorded a seat in the witness-box. The effect of her evidence was that, on January 27, between 11 and 11.30 a.m., she was returning home, with her aunt (who had since left for Australia), by a Kai Tak bus, from Kowloon golf course.

The bus was going very quickly. Near Bailey's yard, the driver seemed to lose control and swerved to the right, falling over on its left side. She was pinned to the ground with the bus over her legs. "I think the driver was half asleep," added Mrs. Jones who also spoke about the left rear wheel coming off. She was at the left end of the front row of seats. The bus, which was "very old," was full.

In cross-examination, Mrs. Jones stated that the bus fell quickly; she did not have time to step down and save herself. "I hung on to the bar or I would have been killed," she said.

Her husband had owned a car for years and she considered herself to be a judge of speed. An Indian constable who was on duty at the spot, at the time, said he saw the bus going very fast. He turned to take its number and the bus fell over as he was about to do so. He was not sure as to whether the wheel came off first, or not.

Sergeant Smith of the Traffic Office, Police Department, gave expert evidence. Examining the bus that same afternoon, in the company's depot, he found it to be in good condition except that the left rear wheel had come off. The maximum speed was 15 miles per hour although some buses were capable of 35 miles an hour. A Police mechanic watched the Kowloon buses every day. If there was any bus which seemed suspicious, it was pulled up. This witness also spoke as to the condition and shape of the road. His personal opinion was that when full, a bus was top-heavy.

The question having arisen of whether that stretch of road was wet (after being watered), Sanitary Inspector Brewer was called by Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Brewer was asked if he considered himself an expert on water carts and Mr. Brewer admitted that he had constructed the motor water cart in Kowloon, out of a departmental van. The driver of that motor water cart (also employed by the Sanitary Department) gave evidence. There was no exact record of the van having been on that bit of road on the day in question but it might have been there. The general rule was that roads with metal surfaces were not watered. Inspector Brewer gave it as his opinion that on "metal" roads along which the buses ran, where oil got on to the road surface, watering would render the roads

A LADY'S WATCH.

STOLEN BY A METER READER.

FOUND IN PAWN.

A meter reader of the China Light and Power Company was brought before the Kowloon Magistrate this morning to answer a charge of larceny of a gold watch from No. 28, Carnarvon Road, the residence of Mrs. Webb.

From facts stated in the case, accused went to the house to read the meter and was given a chair to stand on. Mrs. Webb later found the watch missing and reported to the police. The article was traced to a pawnshop where it had been pledged for \$9.

Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in addition to paying the cost of redeeming the watch, or another three weeks.

THEFTS.

SEVERAL INCIDENTS REPORTED.

EUROPEANS' LOSSES.

Several cases of theft are disclosed in reports made to the police yesterday.

Sergeant Major Edwards, of the Royal Engineers, while at Victoria Barracks left his coat on a table in the office of the Survey Department. A sum of \$140 in bank notes was stolen from the pocket.

Mrs. R. Miller, of No. 3, Mody Road, Kowloon, lost a sum of \$400 in bank notes from a locked drawer in her dressing room. The theft was committed between Tuesday afternoon and yesterday.

The house of a Chinese foreman of the Kowloon-Canton Railway at Shatin was entered on Monday night by three men, one of whom carried a torch. Access was gained by the front door which was closed but not locked. Ransacking the house they took a small quantity of money and clothing.

A Singer sewing machine valued at \$100 is reported to have been stolen from a tailor's shop at Un Long.

LOCAL SCOUTS.

LATEST NUMBER OF THE "SILVER WOLF."

NOTABLE ISSUE.

No. 1, of volume 5, of the "Silver Wolf," is out. It is the official organ of the Boy Scouts Association of Hongkong.

Mr. C. H. Blason is the editor; and Messrs. M. J. Baptista, E. L. Sim and A. Kirk are the art editors. Officials of the Association, of twenty local troops and five Wolf Cub packs are given, together with a list of members. There is some very interesting, and highly instructive reading matter in the magazine. Attaining to exemplary, ideals, the "Silver Wolf"—like its predecessors—has much to tell the layman and those not yet acquainted with scouting.

Items of particular note are: The Commissioner's letter; camping notes; what to do in case of fire; competition details and results; "jottings." A message to Scouts and Girl Guides from the Chief Scout, A trip to Hangchow; troop notes; and notes for Cubs, Rovers and Scouters.

A case of small-pox was notified, from the city district, yesterday, the patient being a Chinese.

A Chinese engineer and coolie working on the R.A.S.C. motor launch "Susan" were taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday with injuries to their hands and legs. They were thrown down by back fire from a motor.

"slippery." The term used by the examining solicitor was "dangerous" but witness substituted his own definition.

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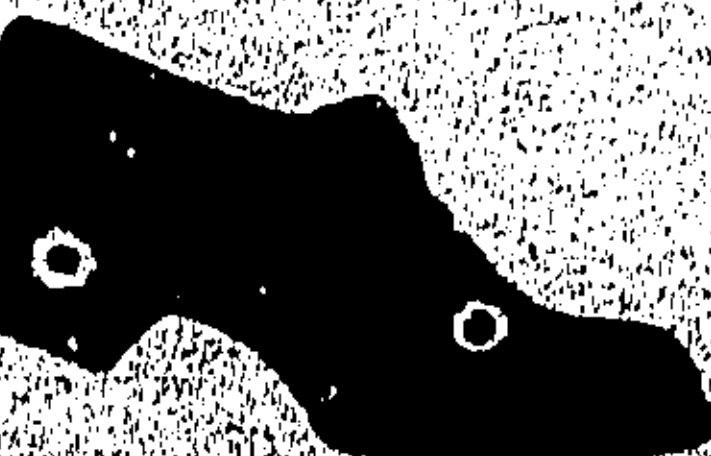
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Hongkong, March 24, 1924.

R.S.P.C.A. WORK.

ACCOUNT OF SOCIETY INSPECTORS.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Below please find an account of the work of the three inspectors of the Society for the month of April, 1926:—

Transport.	
Poultry, crates	1,949
Poultry on trucks and lorries, loads	140
Poultry in junks and ferries, crates	106
Pigs on trucks and in baskets	2,025
Pigs by rail	41
Pigs in junks and ferries	788
Cattle in junks and ferries	208
Cattle ashore	12
Cages of birds	6
Poultry	5
Dogs at Taipei Market	26
Cats at Taipei Market	2
Dogs by rail	2
Poultry by rail, crates	65

Imports.	
Poultry, crates	2,042
Pigs	10,825
Cattle	1,845
Sheep and goats	140
Cages of birds	48
Baskets of snakes	26
Terrapins, baskets	2
Frogs, baskets	37
Cat	1

Exports.	
Poultry, crates	26
Cattle	341
Sheep and goats	250
Cat	1
Poultry by rail, crates	2
Dog by rail	1

Visits.	
Markets, times	77
Dogs home	67
Pig pens at Yumath	8
Railway stations	34
Dealers shops	16
Ridshops	24
Landing place at Kennedy Town	62
Poultry depots	56
Cattle depots	17

Miscellaneous.	
Ignorant cruelty cases corrected	14
Markets watched, times	21
Ferries watched, times	25
Cases investigated on reports received	1

Yours faithfully,
H. E. Pollock,
President, R.S.P.C.A.
Hongkong, May 5, 1926.

"TEAM" WORK.

\$18,980 FOR CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Last night, the accounts were made up in connection with the annual membership and financial campaign of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the organisation of which various "teams" were formed. The result exceeded anticipations, the directors having set themselves out to raise \$12,000 whereas the sum actually found to be collected was \$18,980.

One of the "teams," captained by Mr. Sun Chi-hing and Mr. Kwok Lam-fong, collected over \$6,000.

HARBOR MYSTERY.

Mystery surrounds the identity of a deceased European whose body was recovered from the Harbour yesterday afternoon off Blackhead Point, near Ho's Wharf.

No-one has been reported as missing locally and as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition the task of establishing identity is rendered even more difficult.

The body was clothed in light trousers, black serge jacket and blue and white striped shirt. There was no collar or necktie. The man also had on a pair of dark socks and black shoes.

THE MOSCOW STATE BALLET.

The Moscow State Ballet finished its season last night at the Queen's Theatre and will open to-night at 9.15 at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. The programme is entirely new, not yet having been shown in Hongkong. It consists of two big ballets, one Les Sylphides inspired by music of Chopin and the other is "A Holiday in a Russian Village." Folk dances etc. The programme is a very promising one. The opportunity is a unique one for Kowloon residents who have not yet seen this wonderful State Ballet.

A man and a woman were having a few words. "If I had a husband like you," said the woman, "I'd give him poison." "And if I had a wife like you," was the reply, "I'd take it."

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

HONGKONG REPORT FOR 1925.

Though the whole year in retrospect is overshadowed by the disturbing events which occurred during the latter half, and we are inclined to think of 1925 almost entirely in the terms of "Strike and Boycott," we must not lose sight of the fact that the opening months appeared to present hopes of increase of trade and consequent general prosperity in the Colony. The disappointment of these hopes has thus seemed all the more distressing.

Early in March the Chaplain returned from home leave, and very soon afterwards the Rev. N. A. Peel who had been in charge for the time received orders to go to Bombay, paid a flying visit to Peking and finally sailed for India towards the end of April, leaving behind him in Hongkong the memory of a happy and charming personality.

It was at first intended that the work should be carried on by two chaplains, but the serious financial position of the Society locally made it inadvisable to arrange for another assistant chaplain to come out and also made it necessary to close down the Kowloon Institute, the running of which had proved a greater drain on the General Fund than was originally estimated. Thereafter the work for a month or two fell into the ordinary summer routine, when it was suddenly interrupted by the outbreak of trouble in June.

For a few days there seemed a distinct chance that the Institute Staff would remain unimpaired, but the receipt of one of the notorious "darker" letters of intimidation brought out the servants en bloc, with the exception of three, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Boys and the Manager's House Boy, who throughout all the trouble and afterwards did their full share of work in keeping things going.

The exodus of boys took place on a Sunday just ten minutes before evening service was due to begin. As it was, there were no intending worshippers, and the staff had at once to deal with the necessary changes in house routine. For the time it was decided that no boarders could be taken in except those already in residence, and all casual meals were ruled out. The boarders, where possible, took over the cleaning of their own cabins. Mrs. Selwood, the Manager's wife, did the necessary marketing. The Manager's House Boy proved himself to be a really first rate cook, the other two boys looked after the ground floor of the building and the general service, while the rest of the Housework was taken on by the Chaplain, the Manager and his wife. The Chaplain and the Manager also had various duties to perform in connection with the defence and running of essential services in the Colony. All the boarders had meanwhile taken on jobs in various capacities as bakers, tramwaymen, in charge of tugs and lighters, etc., etc. At first it was necessary to have a European continually on duty in the entrance hall. During the first few days there were various panicky alarms from some of our neighbours. For instance one man in with a report of attempted arson and so on. All this naturally put a temporary stop to the cater part of our usual work, more especially as the "Dayspring" was also laid up for lack of a crew. It was particularly annoying in that from the Institute we could see day by day the great number of vessels lying in Kowloon Bay waiting and mostly waiting in vain for their usual "runs" to be opened up again. It was fortunate that the launch coxswain thought at first intimidated "out" with the rest of the crew kept an eye on the launch and reported at the Institute after a couple of days, undertaking very necessary painting work inside the building until, after four weeks, the motor launch crews returned to work, and our activities in that respect were resumed.

It was however considerably longer before we were able to get together a sufficient number of servants to enable us to open up the Institute to its full extent, though the utmost praise is due to the staff who did wonders in carrying on, at a time when they might justifiably have been content with doing the bare minimum to make life in the Institute possible. So soon as the "Dayspring" was at work again we re-started the bathing picnics, though this was the only form of outdoor entertainment possible till late in the year, the tennis parties being out of the question, considering the fact that most of our usual casual boarders were like ourselves running their households with no servants or a very greatly reduced staff. Entertaining under such

conditions was of course not to be expected.

In one respect, the trouble strangely enough brought us more indoor social work than is usually the case in the hot weather, for no sooner had H.M.S. "Hermes" with her aeroplanes arrived in port than arrangements for ship's company's dances were made and from about the middle of August to the end of the year there were as a general rule at least two dances a week in the Institute Hall as well as occasional Whist Drives. The Dance Club from the Flagship, H.M.S. "Hawkins" also booked the Hall for regular weekly dances. We must pay grateful tribute to the willing spirit displayed by the organisers of these dances in falling in with our house rules and regulations. There were two or three carnival dances at one of which we were fortunate in having a large contingent from the crew of one of the big Tourist Ships, and just before Christmas, with the assistance of the Flagship, we entertained the ship's company of the French Flagship "Jules Michelet" at a dance, being honoured by the presence of Rear Admiral M. Basire, the French Consul, and several of the leading French residents in the Colony, as well as of course many of our British friends.

Our Christmas festivities took the form of a dinner followed by games in old fashioned style, and this party was quite an international affair, as we had men from British, American and French ships. The ship's company of the "Jules Michelet" presented an old French Naval Engraving to the Institute as a token of appreciation, before their vessel left Hongkong.

We were delighted to welcome Lady Clements as the Institute soon after her arrival in the Colony. Her interest in the welfare of the seafaring classes in Hongkong is well known, and as far as we are concerned her sympathy has taken the form of a dinner followed by games in old fashioned style, and this party was quite an international affair, as we had men from British, American and French ships. The ship's company of the "Jules Michelet" presented an old French Naval Engraving to the Institute as a token of appreciation, before their vessel left Hongkong.

It is not likely that the tennis parties as run formerly will be carried on in quite the same way until shipping and trade has resumed its more or less normal state, but we are sincerely grateful to Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard and other friends for their interest and help in arranging that the outdoor social activities should not suffer more than necessary owing to the prevalent trouble. In the early part of the year of course tennis parties were held, and for the kindness in carrying these out we thank all those concerned.

Mention has already been made of our bathing parties, which were brought to a stop for two months, but were resumed as soon as practicable. Needless to say they proved as popular as ever. The "Dayspring," with the exception of the period specified, carried on her good work throughout the year in undiminished activity. Our thanks are due to all who in one way or another made it possible for us to keep her as clean and smart as such a vessel should be.

The loss sustained by the Society owing to the Strike and Boycott is shown most clearly when we come to deal with statistics. The numbers of seafarers attending our Church Services were seriously affected, a misfortune if it can be called so, which we shared with the branch in Shanghai. In both "stations" for Sunday after Sunday, where previously the seafolk attendance had averaged about 25 or more according to the shipping in port, the numbers dropped to single figures. In spite of this, however, in Hongkong we are only some 120 "down" on the 1924 figures, while we are thankful to be able to report that there is a slight increase in the number of attendances at Celebrations of the Holy Communion.

Owing to the presence in port of so many of H.M. Vessels for longer times than usual our indoor social figures show an increase, though those quoted only record attendances of seafarers at "shows" organised by us, and does not include ship's company dances which for the most part are run by the Ship's Dancing Clubs.

The beds occupied during the year also show a decrease, for it must be remembered that during part of the trouble men were not allowed to sleep ashore, but had to return on board each night, and also that for some little time, only those men who were already boarding in the Institute were able to sleep there owing to the greatly diminished staff being only able to cope with that much of the work. When we come to deal with finance, we find there the most evident results of all the trouble. And in this we have cause for very careful and anxious thought.

STRIKE ECHO.

WOMEN'S MASS MEETING PROTEST.

ALL CLASSES JOIN.

London, April 17.

The largest demonstration of women since the days of the Suffragettes was carried out under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Empire to-day, when 20,000 marched from the City to the Albert Hall to participate in an anti-strike meeting.

The gathering was composed of all classes of the community. A large proportion of the demonstrators reached the Metropolis in special trains and charabancs from Scotland, Wales and the provinces. There was some display of unsympathetic feeling.

We started the year with an unaltered balance of over \$11,500, and our aim was to clear at least some of this off during 1925. Circumstances unfortunately proved against us, and for the rest of the twelve months all we could hope to do was to keep the work going.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were good enough to allow us to increase the mortgage on the Seamen's Institute from \$60,000 to \$90,000, covering No. 2 Account, but also the overdraft on the Current Account, up to a limit of \$15,000. This enabled us to carry on, but the end of December came with the limit nearly reached, and certain investments, bringing in no interest. A further result of the boycott was the increase in unemployment, most of those men so unfortunately situated being officers and engineers of the River Steamers, whose savings were soon exhausted. These men we could not possibly refuse to take in at the Institute, for the fault was not theirs, and at any time it seemed likely that their posts in the steamers would be open again, and though when able to do so, they will undoubtedly repay us any money owed us, this sad state of affairs has made it increasingly hard for us to make both ends meet. We always have certain bad debts mostly incurred by men who made vague promises to pay some time when whom we are here for the very purpose of helping and could help far more easily if they would only help themselves. If these debts could be repaid we should be in a much better position, but as it is we have had to limit the extent of our help to the most necessary and reasonable cases. Needless to say, it is most difficult to say "No," when perhaps another chance may make all the difference. The year finished financially with a debit balance of \$15,278.31, bad debts amounting to \$2,063.00.

The financial stress as already stated was one of the causes of the closing of the Kowloon Institute. At one time it seemed likely that we should be able to let the building, and in fact all had been done but the signing of the papers, but it was discovered during an inspection of the structure that one of the walls had very recently developed signs of weakness, dug it is believed to the thrust of the roof, and the cost of even the most necessary repairs alone was prohibitive considering the exhausted state of our exchequer. At the close of the year no definite decision had been made as to the future of the building.

We have received from many sources generous and willing assistance in trying to raise money. In April the Band of the 1st Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, by kind permission of Lieut. Colonel Montague Bates, C.B., D.S.O., gave a very successful orchestral concert on our behalf in the Theatre Royal, the Hongkong Jockey Club made a large donation, and St. Stephen's Girls' College sent a substantial sum as a part of the proceeds of a concert given by them in the School Hall. The Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong again voted a substantial grant to us.

To one and all then we extend our grateful thanks for help given in so many different ways. We feel that though at present our position is strained, yet so much sympathy has been shown us that we should be proving ourselves culpably lacking in faith and in belief in our great cause and above all in our Leader did we give way to despondency. We believe that the call has gone out that this work shall be done, and we believe that He, Who has bidden us do it, will give us the strength and the means, and therefore that the period of stress through which we are now passing is merely a means to increase our faith and to make us more entirely dependent on Him. Who said, "According to your faith be it unto you."—G. F. Waldegrave, Chaplain.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

REASONS WHY THEY ARE A POWER.

Three main reasons why the Chinese students played so big a part in this country were suggested by Mr. Harry F. Kingman, in the course of a talk to members of the Tientsin Rotary Club at the weekly gathering at the Astor House recently. The first was the traditional respect and reverence of the Chinese for educated people. They had always looked to the scholars for leadership, and here the educated classes enjoyed a prestige which students in other countries did not have. Secondly, the students of China were organised. Since May 30 they had developed an organisation capable of creating a national movement in three or four days. Thirdly, in China at present there was only a comparatively small group of people who understood national affairs and took an interest in them, and who were at the same time disinterested. Of that small group the students formed a considerable proportion. Many people felt that the students, no matter how many mistakes they made, were not trying to get something for themselves, and that although they sometimes used asinine methods their ideal was right, and naturally that gave them a hearing with the common people.

Students Off the Right Road.

A good many people, especially in Shanghai, were interested in the students, because they could not help it. Some of them were anxious as to what was going to happen next month, when five anniversary days occurred. It was often felt that the students had gone off the right road during the past few months, and people were suspicious whenever the word "student" was mentioned. He (Mr. Kingman) deprecated the error of grouping people under one head, which seemed altogether too prevalent. Labour, for instance, considered that all capitalists were oppressors. In point of fact there were great differences among the student body. There were the same gradings as in other bodies, and even after May 30 moderates and radicals struggled for control of the movement, the former to give it a reasonable course and the other to force extreme measures. Chinese students had been accused of Bolshevik tendencies. That was true of some students. Many of them had been very favourable toward Russia, because the present Government of that country had been the first voluntarily to renounce their special privileges in this country, but since the action of the Soviet in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway, a tremendous revulsion of feeling had developed. It would be a mistake to think that the students unawakened all that the Russians told them.

A Force To Be Reckoned With.

There was no doubt much truth in the assertion that the students were much impressed with their rights but far less concerned with their duties. But with their weaknesses they had their strong points. Quite a large number of them were rather indifferent to national affairs. Sometimes, as when incidents like that of May 30 occurred, they were galvanised into activity. But as a rule they went in with their normal activities and paid small attention to national affairs. There was also a small group of troublemakers influenced

SPANISH FLIERS.

PHILIPPINES ARMY PLAN RECEPTION.

ESCORT WITH WIRELESS.

Three United States army planes, equipped with wireless, left Camp Nichols on April 26 for Aparri, where they will await the arrival of Captains Loriga and Gallarza, the Spanish-Madrid-Manila fliers, (says the "Manila Bulletin.")

The planes are of the latest type in use by the aviation corps in the Philippines. They are piloted by First Lt. Paul L. Williams, Corregidor; First Lt. Stanley M. Umstead, Corregidor, and First Lt. Harry M. Mills, Camp Stotsenburg.

The three American fliers will escort the Spanish airmen from Aparri to Camp Nichols. The American and Spanish fliers will come down over the Cagayan Valley, Isabela province, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya province, Balete Pass, Nueva Vizcaya province, San Jose, Nueva Vizcaya province, and Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. It is understood that twelve places from Camp Stotsenburg will accompany the fliers from there to Camp Nichols.

The arrival of Captains Loriga and Gallarza in Manila is indefinite.

by outsiders and by intriguing politicians. On the other hand there was a group that spent much time on working up a knowledge of national problems. Usually they tried to use moderate measures, and consulted their faculties and other foreigners whom they deemed to be sympathetic. They had done a great deal for their country in the past. One might go back 2,000 years and find them going out to help their country. Usually they got it "in the neck," though not perhaps as in Peking a month ago. But in the long run, what they did created public opinion. They were a force to be reckoned with, and would do things in the future. If foreigners took a more sympathetic attitude toward them it would keep the more conservative group to gain the mastery and to take control out of the hands of the radicals.

Rotarian Harvey, in tendering the Club's thanks to Mr. Kingman for his address, said he had always contended that students should find no place in active politics. His business gave him considerable knowledge of educational institutions in this country, and he generally found that in well organised Mission schools and private institutions there was very little trouble. Most of the trouble emanated from the national Colleges, where there was usually corruption from the head downward. One reason for discontent was the lack of opportunity for those who were completing their studies. However, there were no students in the world he admired more highly than, for instance, those of Nankai and of the Hui Wen Middle School in Tientsin. They had great difficulties in getting an efficient education, because owing to the absence of native text books they had to acquire their education through an acquired language. In such institutions the students were found at work from early morning till late at night. They were a most industrious lot and he respected every one of them.

FAR EAST RADIO.

SHANGHAI SERVICE TO MANILA.

START THIS MONTH?

Manila, April 29. Successful short wave tests recently have been conducted by the Far Eastern Radio Corporation between the local station and newly-erected station in Shanghai, according to B. Razon, the Shanghai manager of the corporation.

Mr. Razon said that it was possible that the new radio service would be opened for commercial dispatches next month. He was slightly pessimistic, however, owing to some irregularities which still have to be straightened out before the Shanghai station can commence operation.

"Radio materials are considered contraband of war in China," said Mr. Razon, "and difficulty is being experienced in attempting to learn from whom it is necessary to secure authority to operate our Shanghai station." However, steps are being taken to secure the necessary authority, and it is possible that a commercial service between Shanghai and Manila will be established by next month.

Mr. Razon also said that the station in Seattle was nearing completion and that he expected the Far Eastern Radio Corporation would establish commercial service between Manila and Seattle within the next three or four months.

Owing to the rapidity of transmission and the low cost of sending messages by the short wave route Mr. Razon believes that, once in operation, the commercial service of the Far Eastern Radio Corporation between Manila, Shanghai and Seattle will be greatly in demand. — "Manila Bulletin."



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BORNEO MARU Wednesday, 5th May.
HEIMEI MARU Thursday, 20th May.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-EL-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
TACOMA MARU Thursday, 3rd June.
SUMATRA MARU Saturday, 19th June.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SANUKI MARU Tuesday, 25th May.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
SEKKOW MARU Wednesday, 2nd June.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Singapore and Japan.
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BINGO MARU Monday, 24th May.
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KAJO MARU Sunday, 16th May noon.
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ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. THE 12TH DAY.

WITNESS FOR DEFENCE.

This morning's proceedings in the Criminal Sessions (before Sir Henry Gwynne, G.O.C., Chief Justice, and a jury) in the \$50,000 case—alleged conspiracy to defraud the banking department of the Wing On Co., Ltd., and forgery—constituted the twelfth day of hearing.

Evidence was given by Chan Chau for the defence. He was cross-examined and re-examination commenced just before the adjournment for tiffin.

Chan Chau stated that he was an accountant and engraver in the Chung Wa printing shop of Canton, of which Lam Fuk-chu (second prisoner) was a partner.

Tam Lay, who had given evidence for the Crown—to the effect that he had once been employed in that shop and that the alleged forgeries were made there—was brought forward. Chan Chau denied that Tam Lay had been working in the shop while he (Chan) was there. Several other witnesses—who are to be called—were also brought forward to meet Tam Lay in court. This was done so that Tam Lay could be released as he was losing "time" in his present employment at the Naval Yard.

Chan Chau described, with a wealth of detail, what the building (of the shop) was like and how it was used at the period referred to. The second prisoner, lived there with his family, said the witness, as did another partner named Kwok Man-fong. In answer to questions, witness told the Court where each individual slept, and in whose writing were the three account books he had brought down from Canton. Kwok, in 1923, was also lecturer (at both the Canton Higher Normal School and the Kung Yip—meaning "Industrial"—School) in photography, art productions and engraving.

When Mr. Jenkin asked how many boys there were in Kwok's class, he remarked with a smile that there must now be a great many engravers in Canton. Witness replied that the school was six miles away from his shop and he could not say how many students there were.

In one part of the wages book was a page in which an alleged employee's name was written and enclosed within a space (the imprint of a Chinese chop).

Witness maintained that he could see no tampering within the range of the chop. This page was shown to the jury and to His Lordship. Putting it to the right, the Chief Justice (whose remarks were not entirely audible to the Press bench) observed that as far as he could see, the ink had run and the paper was thinner in parts.

Mr. Jenkin asked witness if he knew that he was the first person in the course of the proceedings; to say that the second prisoner had a male servant named To Lok. Witness replied: Yes, I did say so.

Hearing will continue this afternoon.

[Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. H. G. Sheldon are for the prosecution (instructed by Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley). Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Elsiey Zeitlyn (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Britton and Mr. Leg d'Almada) appear for the respective prisoners.]

Prisoner's Denials.

In the course of yesterday afternoon's hearing, Mr. Jenkin put it to the second prisoner that the book produced as evidence of his accounts and relating to his employees was a false record of his employees during the year to which it referred. Mr. Jenkin also put it to prisoner that on one of the pages a name had been rubbed out.

This prisoner totally denied and said that it would be impossible to rub out letters on such a paper. Being in jail at the time the book was sent for he could not have tampered with it.

On being handed the alleged forged deposit books, he said that he had never seen them before they had been shown to him by his solicitor.

Mr. Jenkin: Can you see any differences on the covers?—I cannot.

You say that you never have employed Tam Lay. When do you say that you first saw him?—I saw him for the first time at the Magistracy.

Further questioned accused said that he still had the firm in Canton, and his family still lived in Macao. The last time he saw Au Kim-lui, the first prisoner, was three months before his arrest. He knew nothing about a document which had been found in the house where he was arrested.

Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you (Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH FILMS.

WILL LOCAL SUPPORT BE FORTHCOMING?

TUESDAY'S TEST.

There has been correspondence in the local press recently with regard to the possibility of getting more British films screened locally. The matter must obviously be considered in the light of the support which these responsible for the showing of films locally will receive from the public itself.

Next Tuesday a British film with an all British cast and depicting typically English scenery is to be featured at the Queen's Theatre. This is the still picture "The Love Story of Allette Brunton," taken from the well known novel by Gilbert Frankau.

Local newspaper representatives were given the opportunity this morning to see the film at a special performance.

With the story itself, the many readers of Gilbert Frankau will be familiar. It is not a great story by any means, but raises the vital question of the position before the world and the responsibility to themselves of a young couple who are everything to each other but one of whom is bound to a partner, whose temperament and outlook are totally incompatible with her own standards and interests.

The film has been produced under conditions of close co-operation between the author and producer (Maurice Elvey) and it is a faithful and dramatic rendering of the author's story as originally written. The photography is excellent, the Oxfordshire scenes taking one back to typically English country lanes and typical English country homes whilst the scene at the trial at Old Bailey gives one an insight into the actual conduct of a big trial.

It is on the result of this trial that the future largely depends of the young couple around whom the plot centres. As prosecuting and defending counsel one had the husband who knows that he has nothing in common with the wife who has forsaken him for another and who still refuses to give her freedom, and the young barrister who is the wife's soul mate. The acting in these scenes rises to great heights, the two principal parts being carried out by Isabelle Elsom and Victor James Carew.

The scenario was edited by Gilbert Frankau himself and the author was also consulted with regard to the last. In addition to the direction of the shooting of the scenes and the sub-titling and editing of the finished film, it is along these lines, with the author conveying his story and the director presenting it in picture form, that the future lies of the film as a means of conveying successfully to the screen a faithful representation of our best English novels.

That Mr. Frankau himself holds this belief is shown by the fact that he has already refused fifty offers of film rights of "Peter Jackson—Cigar Merchants," in the belief that a British picture can only be successfully filmed by a British company and by the co-operation which characterises the production of "The Love Story of Allette Brunton."

The sooner the authors, the exhibitors and the home film industry realise the necessity for this co-operation and support it states Mr. Frankau, "the sooner will our British film industry attain to ideal picturisation."

The film provides excellent entertainment and it now remains for those who complain of the lack of British films provided locally to indicate in a practical manner their willingness to support the initiative of those who have arranged for the production locally of other British films in the near future in addition to that under review.

An attempt has been made by the Kowloon Police to prevent hawkers from crying their wares in districts south of Austin Road, and during the last week a number of street vendors, who violated the regulations, were arrested. On appearing before the Kowloon Magistrate, fines of \$5 were imposed. Yesterday two female hawkers were mulcted in similar fines.

that you saw to the forging of "Emma."—I deny it.

And that it was done for the purpose of the book being presented in its forged state?—I know nothing about it.

He denied having consorted with Au and Pot for the purpose of defrauding the Wing On Bank. He had seen Chan Sham once, and he heard some talk about the civil action, and the giving of a power of attorney to Chan. He personally had nothing to do with a civil action.

SOVIET MEASURES.

THREE OFFICIALS SHOT FOR SPECULATING.

(Reuter's Service.)

Moscow, May 6.

Three officials of the Currency Administration of the Peoples' Commissariat and Finance were shot by order of the Cheka. They were charged with heading a group of persons engaged in "malicious speculation on exchange."

POLAND.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Warsaw, May 6.

The Government has resigned.

One case of small-pox (Chinese) from the Victoria registration area was reported during the 24 hours ended yesterday.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, the Shum Tai Company were charged with using mortar not to the specification of the Building Authority in the construction of a house in Austin Road. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

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Empress of Canada	July 9	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 26
Empress of Russia	July 22	July 25	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Australia	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
Empress of Asia	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
Empress of Russia	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
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"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	3rd June	Marseilles, London, R. dam & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	8th June	S. pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	8,005	15th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,962	15th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	22nd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	29th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	6th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	13th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	20th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	27th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	17th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	24th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	7th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	28th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	5th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	12th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	26th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	2nd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	9th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	16th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	23rd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	30th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,005	7th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,941	21st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	8,958	1st June	Manila, Kolambagan, Thursday
"AKAFURA"	8,000	8th July	Manila, Penang, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July	Sydney and Melbourne.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route at inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	8,958	9th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	23rd May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KIDDERPOPE"	8,944	30th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"PANDA"	10,941	6th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	13th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	20th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	27th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	4th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	11th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	18th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	25th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"KASHGAR"	8,005	2nd June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

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Exquisitely Mellow, and of
Fine Aroma; Delightful to
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especially for

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BIRTHS.

AUGUST. — On April 27, at
Seremban Hospital, to Mr.
and Mrs. W. August, of Tirol,
Negri Sembilan, a son.

HALL HALL. — On April 15, at
the Fraser Memorial Home,
Colombo, to Mr. and Mrs.
C. A. Hall Hall, a daughter.

SAMUELS. — On April 13, at the
Fraser Memorial Nursing
Home, Colombo, to Pearl,
wife of C. E. Samuels,
Ceylon Government Railway,
a son.

WATERFALL. — On April 18,
1926, at Park Estate, Kanda-
pola, Ceylon, to Mr. and Mrs.
A. R. Waterfall, a son.

DEATHS.

LESLIE. — On April 14, at
Kandy, James Dawson Leslie,
of Pitakanda Group, Matale;
aged 32.

ROLFE. — At Catfield, Norfolk,
after a long illness, Charles
John Rolfe, M.A., Oxon, third
son of the late Robert Rolfe,
of Coggeshall Hall, Essex,
and father of Mrs. N. M.
Ingram and Miss Cecil Rolfe,
of Colombo. For many years
Rector of Burlingham,
Norfolk.

HENDRIE. — At Singapore
Hospital, on April 25, Edith
Hendrie, beloved wife of
D. G. Hendrie, Rompin
Penari Estate, Bahau.

Hongkong, Thursday, May 6, 1926.

NO ADVANCE.

From the voluminous reports
of the events of the second
day of the general strike
at Home, it will be seen
that no advance has been made
toward a resumption of the nego-
tiations which so unhappily broke
down at the last moment.

The only verdict possible on the
whole miserable business is that
volunteered by an American news-
paper, which describes it as "a
tragedy." That it undoubtedly is.
The only ray of hope comes from
the House of Commons, where all
Parties in the debate on the
emergency regulations appeared
most anxious to assist in the
search for a formula on the basis
of which the negotiations could be
resumed. Even a typical Labour-
ite emphasised the need for res-
umption, lest the action of some
hot-heads might precipitate a
catastrophe. Moreover, some light
on the situation was thrown by
the Labour member for Darby,
Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was one
of the Negotiating Committee of
the Trades Union Congress, who
revealed that the Labourites had
a formula prepared for presenta-

tion to the Prime Minister when
the negotiations were so pre-
cipitately broken off. That dis-
closure has created quite a stir in
political circles, and there is
bound to be an urgent demand for
popular curiosity as to the nature
of the formula to be satisfied.

On the other hand the Govern-
ment, through the Earl of Birken-
head, in the House of Lords, has
firmly ruled that there can be no
possible question of resuming the
negotiations so long as the threat
of the general strike holds the
field. In this decision the Govern-
ment will assuredly be most
strongly supported by the mass of
public opinion. That threat of a
general strike was a deplorable
error of judgment on the part of
the Labourites at the most critical
moment of the negotiations
which at one stage promised so
well. As Mr. Lloyd George said
in effect in the House of Commons
yesterday that the general strike
has obscured the merits of the
miners' case. He might have gone
further and declared that the
miners' case has been swamped al-
together so far as public interest
both within and without the Unit-
ed Kingdom is concerned. The
Trade Unionists have ranged
themselves against the whole
nation, and they cannot complain
if by so doing they have jeopard-
ised the miners' case and alienated
the sympathies of thousands. No
great heed may be paid to the re-
ports of disturbances in various
parts of the country. It was only
to be expected that in the first
stage of a general strike many of
the unruly elements would be let
loose and imagine that by lawless
acts against tramcars and omni-
buses they have made of them-
selves veritable heroes. They will
soon find that respect for the law
is essential in their own interests,
for the forces of the Crown are
more than sufficient to cope with
all the hot-heads and intimidators,
as was proved last year even in
the small Colony of Hongkong.

Summed up, it may safely be de-
clared that although nothing
tangible is reported in the direc-
tion of a truce, the position is not
yet irretrievable.

\$500 A COPY.

OLD ESTABLISHED PAPER'S
OFFER.

As indicated in the "China
Mail" some time ago, the "Wah
Tze Yut Po," or "Chinese
Mail," in connection with its
Diamond Jubilee, offered up to
\$500 for early copies of the paper
for file purposes, the paper being
one of the oldest in China and
some of the early issues being
missing.

A family at Macao has obtained
a reward with a copy dated June
4, 1878, kept by them as it con-
tained a notice concerning a prop-
erty case in which they were
interested.

Amongst the passengers who
left by the "President Jefferson"
were Mrs. A. H. Compton and Mr.
A. H. Rowe.

Mrs. Gollin, of No. 8, Mody
Road, Kowloon, reported to the
Water Police yesterday that she
had lost from a drawer in her bed-
room bank notes to the value of
\$400. She suspected a house-boy
she had dismissed. The theft
took place sometime between
Tuesday noon and yesterday
morning.

GRIPPING ITS WAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

PROVINCIAL DISORDERS.

Serious Attacks on Trams and
Buses.

According to unofficial reports
from the provinces the most dis-
orderly place so far is Glasgow,
where mounted police were called
out in the Parkhead district to
repel attacks on tramcars and
motor buses.

One tramway inspector was
hauled off a car and assaulted so
badly that he had to be taken to
hospital.

The windows of another car were
smashed, but the passengers escap-
ed injury.

Omni-buses in the Renfrewshire
district had to be withdrawn after
a number were forced to speed up
and escaped from their pursuing
assailants.

Cars Overturned.
Reports of cars being overturned
have been received from Renfrew
and Nottingham, whilst in Dundee
the Manager of the tramways tried
to run a car but the strikers block-
ed the line and the car was
abandoned.

In Nottingham the strikers seized
the carburetors and poured out the
petrol of omnibuses worked by
volunteers.

There are conflicting reports of
yesterday evening's disorders in
Nottingham, some minimising and others
intensifying the gravity of the
happenings.

A Baton Charge.
A crowd of 6,000 at Stoke-on-
Trent to-day stoned an omnibus,
which the police were protecting,
breaking the windows. The police
charged with their batons, injuring
a number. There were five ar-
rests.

It is estimated that 100 tramcars
and omnibuses are operating in
Edinburgh, being worked mostly by
students.

Fifty per cent. of the tramway
employees in Portsmouth resumed,
when they were threatened with
dismissal.

Extra Police were drafted into
Newcastle and soon quelled attacks
on the motor buses.

Destroyers have arrived at New-
castle and Middlesbrough.

The battleship Hood and the
cruisers Warspite and Comus have
arrived on the Clyde.

The Comus is proceeding upriver
from Greenock.

In the Mining Area.
Reports from the mining area of
South Wales depict that life is nor-
mal. The miners are working in
their gardens or playing football,
cricket, and quoits.

London Hospital's Light.
Owing to the Stepney Borough
Trade Council calling out the day
employees of the Municipal electric
works the London Hospital was de-
prived of light and power yester-
day. The X-ray work and electrical
treatment were consequently sus-
pended.

The power facilities were restored
in the evening, the ban apparently
applying to the day shift only.

"LOOKING TO BALDWIN."

"Daily Mail" Repeats Leading
Article.

The "Daily Mail" appeared in the
afternoon in the shape of a penny
photographed typewritten news
sheet printed on both sides. It in-
cludes Monday's leading article:
"For King and Country," the re-
fusal of the workers to print which
led to the non-publication of Mon-
day's "Daily Mail."

A column editorial to-day is
headed: "Looking to Baldwin to
act." It says that the lawful
Government must act strongly and
its opponents will collapse very
quickly. It refers to Italy as an
example of a Virile Western Govern-
ment.

Handbill "Newspapers."
A new feature in London
is the appearance of a flood of little
job-printed handbill newspapers,
which are selling like hot cakes at
threepence each. The news is
mostly stale, being a repetition of
the broadcast bulletins and the
Chester racing results.

The postal authorities announce
that the telephones and telegraphs
are so congested that the calls on
the wires must be reduced to a
minimum.

"Midnight" at Noon.
An extraordinary pall of dark-
ness like midnight spread over Lon-
don at noon, intensifying the traffic
congestion. Fortunately it soon
lifted.

Irish Communications.
Mails between the Irish Free
State and Great Britain are sus-
pended.

Sailings between Holyhead and
Dublin are cancelled.

The Cross-Channel Dover-Calais
service is functioning with one
steamer each way.

No trains are moving in Carlisle.
Passengers arriving there from
London are taken to Edinburgh in
there a-bank.

Coventry is flooded with orders
for bicycles from London, which it
is unable to fulfil.

Buses Stoned.
It appears in regard to the dis-
orders in Newcastle that the crowd
stoned the motor buses at Wallsend-
on-Tyne yesterday evening. Two
workmen were medically treated.
The omnibuses drove on knocking
down two or three strikers.

Plus Fours!
An unusual feature is that the
London electric trams are being
driven by men attired in plus fours
and golf caps.

"Land of Hope and Glory."
A humorous incident occur-
red in Eccleston Square. An
Ex-Service Men's Association Band
entered the north side playing:
Land of Hope and Glory. It pro-
ceeded to the west side, where are
the headquarters of the Trade
Unions Congress and struck up
"The Red Flag," being greeted with
showers of coppers from the
windows.

GLASGOW CARS.
A Decided Improvement
Reported.

There is an improvement in
Glasgow to-day in the tramway
situation. It is announced that 114
tramcars are running. There is
also a slight improvement in the
railway services.

An emergency news sheet appear-
ed in Glasgow as the result of the
morning and evening newspapers
joining editorial forces.

Half the railway services are
running in Liverpool.

A NEW INTEREST.
Profiteering News Boys.

Listless groups of strikers and
street corner loafers in London get
a new interest in life with the
appearance of news boys, who have
found a lucrative substitute for
newspapers by selling single-sheet
racing and cricket results, for
which a "profiteering" charge of
threepence is made.

The "Evening Standard" was on
sale in the West-end to-night, the
proprietors devoting the receipts
to charity.

Baton Efficacious.
A few sporadic cases of
rioting have so far occurred
but have been speedily handled
by the administration of
batons, which the Police evidently
consider more efficacious than a pro-
secution for the type of individual
involved.

SEDITIONS!
Jail for Company Director.

A prosecution—the first under the
Emergency Powers Act—was held
in Manchester, William Stoker,
described as a company director,
being sentenced to two months' im-
prisonment in the second division
for an "act calculated to cause dis-
affection amongst the Forces and
civilians."

It was stated that Stoker's
high-powered car was standing out-
side the Socialist Hall at Openshaw
ready to convey to Glasgow 1,600
copies of the Workers' daily, which,
the prosecution alleged, Stoker
knew contained seditious matter.

Notice of an appeal was given.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.
Splendid Work by the Police.

The latest disturbances occurred
in Albert Square, Manchester,
where the Police dispersed a large
demonstration of unemployed, also
in West London and South-East
London, where attempts were made
to prevent buses running. The
Police restored order. They have
the situation well in hand every-
where, though heavy calls are made
on their alertness to prevent the
crowds who were dispersed forming
again elsewhere.

Unions' Claims.
The Trades Union Congress, in
one of their few communiques, say
that in the course of instruction
given to the Unions they emphasised
as essential the industrial nature
of the dispute.

The congress claim that resolu-
tions have been received from the
French, Dutch, American, Canadian
and Irish movements promising to
do their utmost to bring the matter
to a successful issue.

WORKERS' PAPER.
Publication Excites Great Interest.

In anticipation of the appearance
of the "British Worker" hundreds of
working-class men, gathered and
completely blocked the streets
round the "Daily Herald's" office
to-night.

The Police eventually moved on
the crowd, who followed in neigh-
bouring streets, where various
motor vehicles, labelled "T.U.C.
Transport" were waiting to dis-
tribute the Journal.

At the "Morning Post."
Earlier in the evening a few
hazy loads of printing paper were
unloaded by volunteers at the
back entrance to the "Morning
Post" offices, where the side street
was closed by the Police.

The operations were watched by
a small working-class crowd, who
occasionally jeered.

Publication Sanctioned.
After some hours the Police sanc-
tioned the printing of the "British
Worker," which consists of eight
sheets of the size of Punch.

It contains a special message to
the workers from the Trades Union
Congress, emphasising that this is
an industrial dispute and urging
exemplary conduct. It specially
asks pickets to avoid obstruction.

Protection Assured.
An official notice has been issued
to the printing trade, bespeaking
the intention of the Government to
insist on the inclusion in any
settlement of a clause preventing
Trade Unions victimising any man
remaining at work or resuming
work during the dispute, and add-
ing that men doing their duty to
the country in the present crisis
will not be left unprotected from
subsequent reprisals.

"VERY REASSURING."
Position Summed Up Last Night.

The official view to-night is very
reassuring and that the railway
service is much better than the
second day of any previous strike
affecting the railways, whilst a
general improvement is being made,
for instance, at Liverpool where
1,000 young men are organised
into squads to assist in any way
they may be required.

The opinion is expressed that
ample Forces are available to main-
tain law and order.

Supplies of fuel and food are
regarded as sufficient to sustain
life, though not prosperity, for
several weeks.

A pleasing feature is the forti-
tude and good temper shown by the
bulk of the population.

IRISH ACTION.
Powers to the Governor.

Belfast, May 5.
The Northern Ireland Parlia-
ment has passed a Government Bill
empowering the Governor, if an
emergency arises, to proclaim a
state of emergency and regulate the
supply and distribution of the
necessities of life.

IN THE COMMONS.
Debate on the Emergency Powers.

London, May 5.
In the House of Commons,
Sir W. Joynson Hicks, Secretary
of State for Home Affairs,
moving the confirmation of the
Emergency Powers Regulations,
quoted the declarations made by
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 in
support of these, which were a
very fair statement of the present
Government's position.

He explained that the regulations
against incitement to mutiny, and
disaffection enabled summary
action to be taken instead of a long
trial. The Police were authorised
to arrest without a warrant.

Another regulation enabled a
search to be made of any building
suspected of printing or issuing a
document calculated to cause
mutiny or disaffection among the
Crown Forces, Police, or civilians,
or to impede or restrict measures
for water, fuel, light, and other
public necessities.

This regulation gave him great
power, but he said quite definitely
that in the interests of the life of
the nation, these powers were at
present necessary.

Vital Services.
Sir W. Joynson-Hicks stated that
services regarded as of vital neces-
sity were under one regulation
which empowered the Govern-
ment to call on the Crown Forces

to assist to carry them on. They
included electricity, the main-
tenance of electrical and mechanical
plant, and machinery, the Port of
London transport, motor spirit, and
the continuance of the railway ser-
vices. He had already made or-
ders in respect of these.

He proceeded to say that the con-
dition of the railways was improv-
ing, also the omnibus services and
the underground railways. All the
London electricity stations, except
the two municipally owned, were working
well.

(Continued on Page 7.)

GROPING ITS WAY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

The Government had introduced Naval ratings and volunteers to assist loyal workers. He referred in this connection to the cessation of the "generation" of electrical power and light in the day time at five stations, which had affected the London Hospital, a number of bakeries worked by electricity and the cold storage stations in the docks, as a result of which the meat would likely go bad.

Special Constables. The food supply of London was proceeding quite satisfactorily. Referring to the question of the protection of willing workers, he said that he proposed to ask the community as a whole to enroll as special constables in much larger numbers. There were 7,500 original special constables already on duty and over 3,000 were sworn in during the last two days.

Mass Meeting Banned. He had directed the Police not to allow the proposed mass meeting in the heart of London to-night, which was organized by the Deptford branch of the Communist Party and kindred associations.

Appeal to People. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks appealed to the people not to notice the alarmist rumours, many of which had already been circulated. The only riot had been a small one at Poplar. The country was steady at the moment, and he enjoined it to stand fast.

SETTLEMENT DESIRED.

Mr. Henderson Desires a Formula.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the ex-Home Secretary, emphasised that the Trades Union Congress had offered to maintain the essential services. He criticised the bitter attack in a leading article in the "British Gazette" on men whose praises the Government was singing only a few days ago.



Mr. A. Henderson.

He appealed to the House to strive to get a formula for a settlement of the dispute on which they were working before the final break which, he believed, would not have occurred if the news had not come through that a certain paper had been interfered with.

Mr. Lloyd George condemned the precipitancy in "breaking off" the negotiations. He agreed with Mr. Henderson that the nation had a deal of sympathy with the miners, but the general strike had obscured the merits of the miners' case and alienated sympathy.



Mr. Lloyd George.

The Government had public opinion behind it in the present steps, but he agreed with the condemnation of the "British Gazette" article.

Published in a Hurry. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, intervening, said that he had not read the article until that moment, but he would convey the Opposition views to the Editor. The paper was published in a great hurry, and the Government did not desire to use it for propaganda purposes.

Monkeys and Lizards. Mr. Lloyd George accepted this, but he asked for complete impartiality on the views of all Parties. It could not be for the absence of space, because a whole paragraph to-day was devoted to monkeys and bearded lizards. Stopping the Press was a most foolish thing, and the Liberals would not oppose the emergency regulations.

NO CHALLENGE.

Mr. Thomas Repudiates Sedition.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Labourite, Derby) stated that the General Council in its counter news bulletin repudiated emphatically that the Government was being challenged and instructed a repudiation of anyone inciting or suggesting insubordination or mutiny by the troops or sailors. Labour desired to make it an industrial dispute.

LABOURITE'S FEARS.

Resumption of Negotiations Urged.

Dr. L. Hayden Guest (Labourite, North Southwark) in urging the resumption of the negotiations, said he feared that some rash and ill-considered action by the hot-heads might precipitate a catastrophe.

DEFEAT CERTAIN.

But Not This Week or Next.

Mr. John Bromley, the engineering leader, admitted that if all the Government resources were brought to bear they were bound to be defeated, but it would not be this week or next or the week after. He paid a tribute to the peace efforts of the Prime Minister who at the last moment had swayed "sinister hands."

NEWSPAPER OFFER.

To Print Labour Party's Matter.

Sir E. M. Little (Conservative, Tamworth), on behalf of a group of newspapers with a circulation of ten millions weekly, offered to print two columns of matter supplied by the Labour Party provided that the matter conformed with the law. He was confident that other Editors would take the same line.

QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Query.

"Is a question of dignity keeping the parties apart" warmly queried Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist, Scotland Division of Liverpool). He added: "Good God, what is the dignity of any man compared with the disaster facing the country?"

"INVINCIBLE."

Strike Will Be Successful.

Mr. J. R. Clynes (Labourite, Plating) emphasised the ultimate invincibility of the Labourites, claiming that the strike call was not merely successful, but that hundreds and thousands of men had come out who were not required to strike.

NO PERSONALITIES.

Search for a Solution.

The studied absence of anything in the nature of embittered personal references was strongly evidenced by all Parties earnestly seeking a solution.

There was an eager chorus of demands to know the nature of the "formula" which Mr. Thomas declared that the Labourites were ready to present to the Prime Minister when the negotiations were broken off.

Clauses Opposed.

The Labourites opposed a number of individual clauses in the regulations, especially that empowering the Postmaster to refuse to accept certain classes of telegrams.

The amendment was defeated on a division, the voting being:—
For 301
Against 92

Majority 209

A similar fate overtook a motion to delete the clause prohibiting the possession of firearms, explosives, weapons, stones, and dangerous missiles.

Debate Adjourned.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of York were present in the Gallery during the sitting.

Appeal to Loyalty.

London, Later.

The "British Gazette" appears in two editions, the later of which contains four instead of two pages. Both issues appeal to loyal citizens to support His Majesty's Government and Parliament to defeat the general strike. "Either the country break the general strike or the general strike will break the country."

ON THE CONTINENT.

Exporters Losses in Fruit and Potatoes.

Paris, May 5. The fall of the franc is attributed to sales by British Banks to bolster up sterling, and also to the fact that the strike is bound

seriously to affect French exporters and ultimately Continental trade generally.

It is reported from Boulogne that a number of British cargo ships laden with fruit and new potatoes from Spain are held up.

The export of cherries, strawberries, and other early fruit from Provence, has entirely ceased. The growers are likely to be involved in heavy losses.

Sympathetic Strike.

Two thousand workmen in a motor car factory at Saint Ouen have struck in sympathy with the strikers in Great Britain.

German Unionists.

Berlin, May 5.

The conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions, miners, transport workers, and railwaymen adopted a resolution to support to the utmost the British Unions. There will be no bunkering of British vessels, and all measures are being taken to prevent coal reaching Great Britain.

"Difficult to Refuse."

Copenhagen, May 5.

The Danish General Workers' Union has stated that if a request for support is received from the British it will be difficult to refuse in view of the help which British labour afforded the Danish strikers in the Spring.

Soviet Labour Support.

Riza May 6.

The Soviet labour organisations are organising financial support for the British strikers.

IN AMERICA.

Strike Decried As a Tragedy.

New York, May 5.

The British strike news monopolises the front pages of all the morning and evening newspapers. Editorials deplore the event as a tragedy, though the talk of a Revolution is received with incredulity as a contradiction of the calmness of the British character.

The "Tribune" says that a Revolution in Great Britain is as absurd as Arctic weather in Cuba or Cairo.

The "New York Times" defends Mr. Baldwin who, it declares, incurred the reproaches of the more Conservative Tories on account of his efforts in the past two years to promote the interests of the working class, but when the Labourites adopted the attitude that the Trades Union Congress was mightier than Parliament "even the long-suffering Mr. Baldwin could not lie down before that."

EARLIER NEWS.

London, May 5.

Good tramway services are operating in Glasgow, Liverpool and Bournemouth.

The publication of newspapers has been resumed in a number of country towns, including Newcastle, Cardiff and Glasgow, photographic plates of typescript being utilised in many cases. London financial papers are published with stock and share movements.

Broadcasting was extensively used last night for the distribution of Government information and other news relating to public arrangements. The service was operated every half hour from 9.30 to midnight.

Paris, May 5.

All the newspapers comment on the remarkable coolness of the British public in the present crisis. "Le Petit Parisien" says the man in the street in Britain has "set his face resolutely against revolution."

The "Gaulois" says that all civilised peoples should stand together in such a time.

The "Echo de Paris" does not doubt but that Constitutional Government will ultimately triumph. The "Ouvrier" is of the opinion that the strike is due to the adoption of the gold standard.

POLAR RACE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Leningrad, May 5. The "Norge" left for Spitzbergen at 9.38 this morning.

Curious Crowds.

Leningrad, May 5.

The streets were filled with curious crowds when the "Norge" left for the pole with a crew of 18 with two rifles and bayonets in the event that they may be reduced to hunting Polar bears to sustain their lives or in the case of a forced landing.

Olonetz Passed.

Moscow, May 5.

The "Norge" passed Olonetz at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Over the White Sea.

Moscow, May 5.

The ship "Norge" passed the Kola coast in the White Sea at ten o'clock last night flying North Westwards.

AMOY NOTES.

BRITISH TRADE MAKING PROGRESS.

SHIPS NOT HINDERED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Amoy, May 2.

British trade in Amoy has made steady progress during the last two months.

Passengers coming in or going out on British ships now meet with no hindrance. The first batches of cargo on the s.s. "Yingchow" and "Kukiang" were discharged without any trouble. This is the first sign of a return to general business since May 31 of last year.

Emigrant Traffic.

Emigrants from Amoy to both the Straits and the South Sea Islands are estimated to number about 250,000 since February of this year. The present unrest in the interior, together with better business conditions in the South, is the chief cause of so great a number of people leaving this district.

Foreign Visitors.

The submarines of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, under the command of Captain Marquart, are spending a few days in Amoy, en route to North China from the Philippine Islands. Major Burton Young Read, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of the Philippines, and Mr. Leroy Webber, American Consul in Amoy (recently transferred to Chefoo), are accompanying the Fleet to Tsingtao and proceeding thence to Peking where Mr. Webber will have medical treatment at the Rockefeller Hospital before undertaking his new work in Chefoo.

Electric Plant.

Mr. C. G. Brown, consulting engineer of Shanghai, is now in Amoy working with some Chinese in establishing a new electric plant in the international settlement at Kulangsu.

[Note: The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. was asked by the Kulangsu Municipal Council to consider, about a year or so ago, the prospects of such an installation.—Editor.]

BELGIAN CRISIS.

SERIOUS FINANCIAL POSITION REPORTED.

MINISTERS RESIGNED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Brussels, May 5.

A serious financial position has arisen as the result of the depreciation of the franc.

A supplementary Estimate is being submitted to the Chamber for 1,036,000,000 francs for the 1925 Budget and the 1926 Budget must be revised.

A loan from the Banks, on which the Government was counting is now impossible.

The Minister of the Interior, Baron Roly Jasquyns, has resigned as he disagrees with the fiscal policy, and the Minister for the Colonies, M. Carton, has decided to resign.

Two Chinese, a man and a woman, have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital after being knocked down by motor car No. 1705, owned by the Hongkong Electric Company, in Queen's Road East.

FICKLE FRANC.

INEXPLICABLE RELAPSE IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 4.

A sharp, inexplicable relapse has occurred in France.

Belgians opened at 153, and are now 160. French opened at 151 and are now 153½.

RUBBER PRICES.

We are indebted to Messrs. Carroll Bros., sharebrokers, for the following latest Singapore quotations:—

	Straits.
Allenbys	\$3.30
Alor Gajahs	2.00
Amalgamated Malays	4.75
Ayer Moleks	2.90
Ayer Panas	14.75
Balgownies	4.90
Bassett's	1.50
Brogas	1.90
Bukit Jelutongs	1.25
Bukit Katils	1.40
Changkat Sordangs	10.50
Connemaras	2.75
Glennalles	3.00
Indragiris	11.00
Jerams	1.95
Jimahs	2.65
Kedahs	4.70
Kempas	10.40
Kuala Sidims	4.00
Lunas	4.40
Malaka Findas	3.00
Malakoffs	4.90
Mandai Tekongs	.95
Mayfields	15.25
Marakals	.65
New Serendahs	5.10
Pajamas	15.00
Pungors	1.40
Sandycrofts	4.00
Scudais	3.20
Sungei Bagans	4.30
Tapahs	34.00
Tambalaks	1.40
Teluk Ansons	15.25
United Malaccas	2.95
Utan Simpans	5.00
Price of Raw Rubber	84½ cts. per lb.

DIVIDENDS.

Interim.

Amalgamated Malays 15 per cent. Ayer Panas 20 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

"East or variable" winds, light; fine" reads the forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow.

This morning's Observatory report says that pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai and decreased slightly from S.W. Japan to the Loochoos and Formosa. A depression lies over Western China and a trough of low pressure extends from Formosa to Korea. A wedge of relatively high pressure covers S. China.

There will be two meetings of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Saturday afternoon. The first is the annual meeting at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and passing the accounts for the year. The second meeting, which follows at 3 p.m., will be for the purpose of transacting the ordinary routine business of the Chamber.

Columbia
New process RECORDS

961 I BELONG TO GLASGOW ... WILL FYFFE
1M 94 TO-DAY ...

3436 IT LOOKED ALL RIGHT ... GEO ROBEY
GUY (FROM "LEAP YEAR") ...

3437 NEVER AS LONG AS I LIVE ... ROBEY & CHESTER
NOBODY CRAZY OVER ME ...

3812 THE PARSON'S XMAS ADDRESS ... VIVIAN FOSTER
3218 THE PARSON ADDRESSES HIS FLOCK ...

3728 "MONTY" ON FASHIONS ... MILTON HAYES
3801 "MONTY" ON BANANAS ...

AT
ANDERSON'S

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From the man's viewpoint

HE may thrill to your smartness yet never notice the cut of color of your gown. But should he glimpse the slightest trace of unsightly hair—the whole impression is spoiled; he classifies you from then on as a woman lacking in fastidiousness.

Avoid this unfair criticism. Keep your underarms, forearms and neck clean and fresh with the depilatory famous in France for over one hundred years—X-BAZIN! Safe, easy to use, delicately fragrant, X-BAZIN leaves your skin petal-soft and white. X-BAZIN does not coarsen, darken, or encourage future hair growth. And it takes but a few minutes to perform its important duty. Be fair to your beauty! Use X-BAZIN.

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"CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE

SPORT HELD UP.

PUBLIC DUTY GOES BEFORE "COUNTY."

HOME CRICKET PROSPECTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 5.
At Lord's, Marylebone (the M.C.C.) issued a statement that while there is no desire to dictate to either county clubs or cricketers, it is believed that both may be desirous of their (the M.C.C.'s) opinion. Consequently, they would recommend the counties to carry on as well as circumstances permit; though, owing to transport difficulties, some matches may be reduced to two days or even abandoned, while eleven may be much weakened by the absence of cricketers on public duty.

They suggest that cricketers should be guided by a sense of public duty rather than affection to one's County, but strongly recommended that the best possible eleven should be fielded against the Australians, as on these occasions, cricketers may from courtesy to our guests, legitimately obtain leave from public duty.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

NO PLAY: FIRST DAY v. ESSEX.

RAIN AT LEYTON.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 5.
At Leyton, in the cricket match between Essex and the Australian Test team, there was no play today (the first day) on account of rain.

HOME RUGGER.

LATEST RESULTS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

NORTHANTS' BIG SCORE.

London, April 17.
The following are the results of rugby union matches:—
Bristol 16, Bath 6.
Cross Keys 8, Newport 8.
Harlequins 28, Portsmouth Services 12.
Leicester 14, Blackheath 3.
Neath 12, Devonport Services 9.
Northampton 50, Old Blues 3.
Aberavon 6, Pontypool 8.
Cardiff 19, Swansea 11.
Plymouth 6, Gloucester 11.
Llanelli 17, Penarth 10.

HOME TURF.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN STAKES.

DERBY HORSES PLACED.

London, April 15.
The result of the race for the Newmarket Craven Stakes was as follows:—

Harpagon 1
Booklet 2
Gay Lothario 3

All three placed horses are entered for the Derby.
Eleven ran.
Harpagon won by half a length; half a length separated second and third.
Betting:—3 to 1 against Harpagon; 11 to 8 against Booklet; 11 to 2 against Gay Lothario.

U.S. BASEBALL LEAGUES.

On the morning of April 28, the major U.S. baseball league tables stood at:—

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	8	3	.727
Cleveland	8	3	.727
Chicago	9	4	.692
Washington	7	6	.538
Boston	5	7	.416
Detroit	4	7	.363
Philadelphia	4	8	.334
St. Louis	3	9	.250

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	3	.700
New York	7	4	.636
Cincinnati	7	4	.636
St. Louis	7	5	.583
Chicago	5	5	.500
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Pittsburgh	4	9	.308
Boston	3	8	.278

HOME SOCCER RECORD.

London, April 10.
Harper (Blackburn) scored four goals to-day making his season's total 41, which establishes a new individual soccer record.

FOR THE ASHES.

WHAT SHOULD BE ENGLAND'S TEAM?

BEST CRICKET ELEVEN.

I have been asked to give what I anticipate will be England's team for the First Test Match, with Australia (three days), commencing at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, on June 12.

En passant, I should state that a Test trial match—the England XI v. the Rest—will start at Lord's on June 5. By then everybody will have a good idea as to the players on whom will rest the Old Country's hope of recovering these mythical "Ashes," which have been in Australia's custody for some years.

At this distance, the best of efforts to help the selectors can only be guess-work.

The selectors are Mr. P. F. Warner (chairman), the old England skipper; Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, who led the M.C.C. team in Australia during the last tour; Mr. Percy Fennell, the well-known Sussex amateur; and (co-opted) Jack Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes. The captain of England (to be selected) will have the casting vote on this committee.

The following is all subject to "bar accidents," and violent fluctuations of form.

For captain, Mr. A. W. Carr, the skipper of Northants, seems to have the votes of the majority.

Hobbs, Sutcliffe and Tate, are certain. "Near-certainities" are Holmes, Roy Kilner and Macaulay. Good though Frank Woolley is and remembering his undoubted batting against Australia, I do not think there is room for two all-round left-handers. England's batting gives less cause for worry than the bowling. As Kilner, is the better bowler, I have to leave Woolley out. Good though Hendren is in domestic cricket, his reputation in Test matches (especially when runs were badly needed) is not such as to ensure his inclusion.

For wicket-keeper, there is a wide range. To avoid a pronounced "tail" is the batting, the best two or three men behind the stumps (like Strudwick, Dolphin or Duckworth) may be excluded, in favour of men who can also make runs, such as M. D. Lyon, Smith of Warwick, or Lilley of Nottingham. Outside of the captain, the six named first, and the stumper, there are three more places. From what I have read of the selectors, I suggest that caps be given to Hammond of Gloucester, V. W. C. Jupp of Northants; and the last berth would depend on the weather.

My team, in batting order, would be:—

Hobbs (Surrey),
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire),
Holmes (Yorkshire),
Hammond (Gloucester),
A. W. Carr (Northants) captain,
V. W. C. Jupp (Northants),
M. D. Lyon (Somerset) wicket-keeper.
Kilner, R. (Yorkshire),
*G. O. Allen (Middlesex),
Tate (Sussex),
Macaulay (Yorkshire),
*Parker (Gloucester).

[This makes twelve, but I stipulate:—
*Allen to be included if the wicket suited his fast bowling but Parker, instead, for wet weather.]
My team would have as bowlers: Tate, Macaulay, Kilner, Jupp, Hammond, and Allen or Parker; and there would not be much of a "tail." I have a feeling that if current form is maintained, such a team will not represent England but my personal opinion is that the eleven, as constituted, ought to put up the best fight against Australia, at Home, this season.

—W. P. C.

FANLING GOLF.

In the R.H.K.C.C. Captain's Cup (May qualifying competition) at Fanling last week-end, Mr. R. K. Valentine qualified with a score of 83—11 = 72. There were 20 entries.
Next best scores were returned by:—Mr. W. Ironside 87—18 = 74; Mr. K. S. Robertson 85—10 = 75 (who won the optional pool out of 7 entries); Mr. F. J. do Rome 86—9 = 78; Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith 90—12 = 78.

TENNIS TO GO.

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association will advise that all tournaments should be discontinued during the national emergency.

THE CHAMPIONS.

LUCKY SHANGHAI SWEEP NUMBERS.

THIRD DAY'S RACES.

Below are the winning numbers in the cash sweep of the Champions, in the Shanghai Jockey Club spring meeting, decided yesterday.

Cash Sweep "A":—
No. 43822 1st
No. 45972 2nd
No. 27261 3rd
Cash Sweep "B":—
No. 6480 1st
No. 19642 2nd
No. 25240 3rd

The results of the third day's events, are published by courtesy. It will be seen that Mr. E. McBain (who rode the winner of the Hongkong Derby this year, Glorious Dahlia) was on the winner of the big race. Mr. Maitland, who did well here in 1925 and 1926, rode four winners. Mr. B. D. F. Beith, the popular Ewo winner, was credited with more successes.

1.—The Flying Handicap "A."

One mile.
Miss Billy Coutts' Kaecora, (Mr. Pote Hunt) 1
Mr. Westburn's Perseus (Mr. Hughes) 2

Winsome and Hasty's The Whinchat (Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 2:03.3/5.

2.—The Flying Handicap "B."

One mile.
McBain and Munro's Cinders (Mr. E. McBain) 1
Lalcala and White's Papyrus (Mr. White) 2

Winsome and Hasty's The Whinchat (Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 2:05.

3.—Great Northern Handicap.

1 1/4 miles.
Mr. Allan's Orange William (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. R. S. Red Abbey (Mr. Moses) 2

Mr. H. Morris' Patsfield (Mr. Edgar) 3
Time: 2:35.2/5.

4.—The Kiangsu Cup. 1 1/4 miles.

We Two's Young Bill (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. F. Elias' Polydamus (Mr. Heard) 2

M. and L.B.W.'s Western Hill (Mr. Pote Hunt) 3
Time: 3:52.3/5.

5.—The Yangtze Cup. One mile.

Beith and Lemarchand's Charcoal (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. Day's Greenland (Mr. Dallas) 2

Mr. Ma-Ka-Lee's The Knot (Mr. Moon) 3
Time: 2:02.4/5.

6.—The Rubicon Plate. 1 1/4 miles.

Winsome and Hasty's The Flamingo (Mr. McBain) 1
Mr. Allan's Massachusetts (Mr. Pollock) 2

Mr. Mur-Hol's Puritan Boy (Mr. Heard) 3
Time: 2:43.4/5.

7.—The Consolation Cup. 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. F. Elias' Battus (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. G. C. Purdus's Coeur de Leon (Mr. Bremner) 2

Mr. and Mrs. White's White Ensign (Mr. Moller) 3
Time: 2:39.3/5.

8.—The Racing Stakes. 1 1/4 miles.

Beith and Lemarchand's Piccolo (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. Toeg's Gordon (Mr. McBain) 2

Time: 2:42.2/5.

9.—The Champion Sweepstakes. 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Day's Borderland (Mr. McBain) 1
Mr. Campbox's Old Bill (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. Elias' Firestone (Mr. Maitland) 3
Time: 2:36.1/5.

10.—The Jockey Cup. 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Bert's Phantom (Mr. Pote Hunt) 1
Bailey and Heard's Mad Hatter (Lt. Com. Grant) 2

Mr. L. Stracman's The Harrier (Mr. Newton) 3
Time: 2:38.4/5.

11.—The Newchwang Cup. 6 furlongs.

Miss Billy Coutts' Double Zero (Mr. Bremner) 1
Mr. A. V. White's White Rover (Mr. Hughes) 2

Mr. F. Elias' Olympus (Mr. Maitland) 3
Time: 1:35.3/5.

12.—The Ningpo Cup. 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Red Abbey (Mr. Hughes) 1
Mr. C. R. Burkill's Roper (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. F. Elias' Newswoman (Mr. Moller) 3
Time: 1:34.4/5.

HOLDERS WIN.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS DOUBLES MATCH.

TOURNAMENT RESULTS.

Important matches in the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament were played yesterday.

In the open doubles, the Rumjahn (holders) had little difficulty in defeating the Fincher brothers. As will be remembered, the Fincher's knocked out one of the strongest Chinese pairs in Ho Ka-lau and Yew Man-tsun. They found the champions in good form yesterday and only led in the third set—a lead which they failed to maintain before an appreciative crowd. E.F., the younger, struck a weak patch. With more experience of tournament play, the losers will make a formidable combination. The champions played as though they will retain the title this year.

Yew Man-tsun made use of his "dourish" strokes and kept a low trajectory against M. K. Lo, who showed signs of distress. Yew's cuts and chops, and placing, gave him the victory in straight sets.

Details follow:—
Open Singles.—Yew Man-tsun beat M. K. Lo, 6-3, 7-5, 8-3.

Open Doubles.—H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn (holders) beat E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5; Y. A. Wahab and J. M. da Silva beat R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley, 7-5, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

Club Singles.—G. W. Sewell beat Dr. D. J. Valentine, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Handicap Singles.—A. F. A. Redmond (owe 15) beat Capt. H. F. Bloxham (rec. 5/8), 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Doubles.—S. B. Green and D. S. Green (owe 15) beat Mr. Justice J. R. Wood and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (rec. 2/6), 7-5, 6-2; A. H. Crook and O. C. Womack (rec. 3/6) beat L. M. S. Lloyd and J. F. Armstrong (owe 3/6), 6-2, 4-6, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimbale (owe 3/6) beat Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stark (ser.), 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

To-day's Fixtures.
Open Singles.—(3rd rd.) T. Akiyama v. H. Lo.

Open Doubles.—(2nd rd.) R. Hancock and F. A. Redmond v. N. Trumbitzky and J. W. Leonard.

Handicap Singles.—A. F. A. (3rd rd.) Major W. B. Stevenson (owe 2/6) v. W. B. Cornaby (ser.); (2nd rd.) G. E. Coxon (owe 2/6) v. G. W. Sewell (owe 15).

Handicap Singles.—B. (2nd rd.) V. Rose (rec. 15 y. W. L. Dunbar (ser.).

Handicap Doubles.—(3rd rd.) Major C. Willson and N. L. Smith (owe 4/6) v. T. J. Price and E. R. Price (rec. 2/6); (2nd rd.) L. Forster and R. E. Tottenham (owe 30) v. G. Miskin and A. Dyer Ball (owe 5/6).

LOCAL TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following teams will represent the University in Tennis League matches against the C.R.C. on Saturday, commencing at 4.15 p.m. sharp:—"A" v. C.R.C. "A." (home ground)—Prof. R. E. Tottenham, A. A. Rumjahn, Prof. F. A. Redmond, D. Lainz, Prof. L. Forster, A. S. Hett. "Varsity" "B" v. C.R.C. "B." (C.R.C. ground)—B. H. Wong, H. C. Hung, Dr. D. K. Samy, Dr. S. A. M. Sephar, T. C. Lu, P. C. Lim.

H.K.C.C. v. M.B.K.

The following have been selected to play for the Cricket Club "A" team on Saturday 8, at 4.15 p.m.:—
Messrs. A. Brearley and R. M. Henderson; Messrs. E. Grimbale and G. Miskin; Messrs. A. B. Raworth and G. W. Sewell.

H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the Club as a "C" team:—
Messrs. M. M. Watson and H. L. Crawford; Messrs. W. L. Smith and G. S. Hugh-Jones; Messrs. J. T. Prior and S. M. Garrard.

RACES ABANDONED.

Owing to the lack of runners, the Stewards of the Chester race meeting decided to abandon the final day's racing.

A notice has been issued that a sounding of the Tsimshing Crossing shows that there is now only a depth of 10 feet at low water of extraordinary spring tides between the Crossing Bay and the Sheel Bay. Mariners are warned that the channel should be navigated with caution. Charts are being revised and the Department of Marine Affairs is being notified.

CHINESE ESTATES.

SATISFACTORY REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Presiding at the third ordinary annual meeting of the Chinese Estates, Ltd., held at China Building at noon to-day, Mr. Li Yau-tsun (chairman) reviewed the activities during the year in a speech delivered in Chinese, a translation of which follows. Directors and shareholders present were the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Messrs. Foo Yik-pang, Fung Ping-shan, Chan Pik-chun, Tang Chi-nong, Chau Yu-tang, Lei Shiu-yun and Li Ka-shu.

Chairman's Speech.
The chairman said:—

"Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the stipulated time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. The net profit for the year under review, after providing for reserve for depreciation on China Buildings and for bad and doubtful debts, is \$173,882.08, to which should be added the balance at Profit and Loss Account brought forward from 1924 of \$160,870.58, making a total of \$333,852.61 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this amount a sum of \$4,500 has to be deducted for directors' fees; and your directors, after careful consideration, recommend that the balance, \$329,352.61, should be carried forward to new Profit and Loss Account.

"It is a matter of gratification that in spite of the unfavourable trade conditions, which prevailed in the Colony during the greater part of the year, we are able to place before you this satisfactory account. Your directors consider that in the best interests of the Company, no dividend should be declared, as the company may at any moment be called upon to pay loans amounting to \$640,000. These loans were contracted in 1922 and 1923 for the purpose of enabling the company to complete China Buildings without having recourse to further calls on the shares, and the accounts, now before you prove that the action of your directors was justified. Although no request has been received for the repayment of the loans in question, your directors deem it prudent and advisable to create a reserve out of the profits for the purpose of paying off or at least reducing the loan, when and if we are called upon to do so.

"The shareholders have recently had a quite satisfactory return on their capital in the shape of bonus shares, and a distribution of \$25 on every share held by them, and these benefits were equivalent to an appreciation of the value of their original holdings by about 45 per cent. The distribution of \$25 on each share was made simultaneously with a call of \$25 per share upon all the shareholders holding shares on which only \$75 each had been paid at the time. The distributions in question were made when the company which was originally a private limited company, was converted into a public limited company at the end of 1925. As a preliminary step to the conversion Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were called in as independent accountants to carry out an investigation into, and to report on, the financial position of the company; and in a letter dated May 20, 1925, this firm reported that the intrinsic value of each share of the company at April 30, 1925, (then \$71.66 paid up) was approximately \$128.40, thus showing an increase on each share of \$56.73; the percentage of appreciation of the paid-up capital being 79.18 per cent. on that date.

"Mr. Li Wing-kwong has relinquished his seat on the board, and the two seats reserved for the People's Saving Corporation, Ltd., under our original Articles of Association, have also lapsed owing to the voluntary liquidation of that company. Your directors do not recommend that, at least for the present, these three vacancies be filled.

"Mr. Li Tung, the auditor, retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election for the ensuing year.

"I have now much pleasure in proposing that the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1925, be adopted. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions the shareholders may wish to ask."

The adoption of the report and accounts was carried. Replying to a question by Mr. Tang Chi-nong as to whether it was proposed to pay back all the loans before a dividend would be declared, the chairman said this would depend upon the results obtained during the current year.

While alighting from a moving tram on Des Voeux Road Central on Tuesday, a Chinese woman received injuries which necessitated her removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

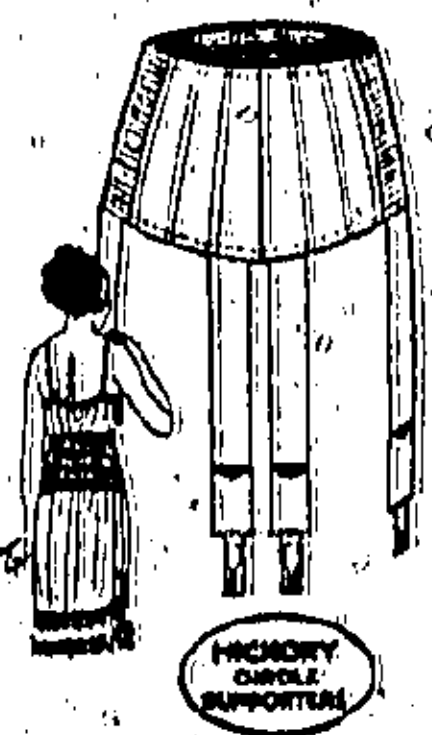
LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MAY 6, 1926, 10.30 a.m.

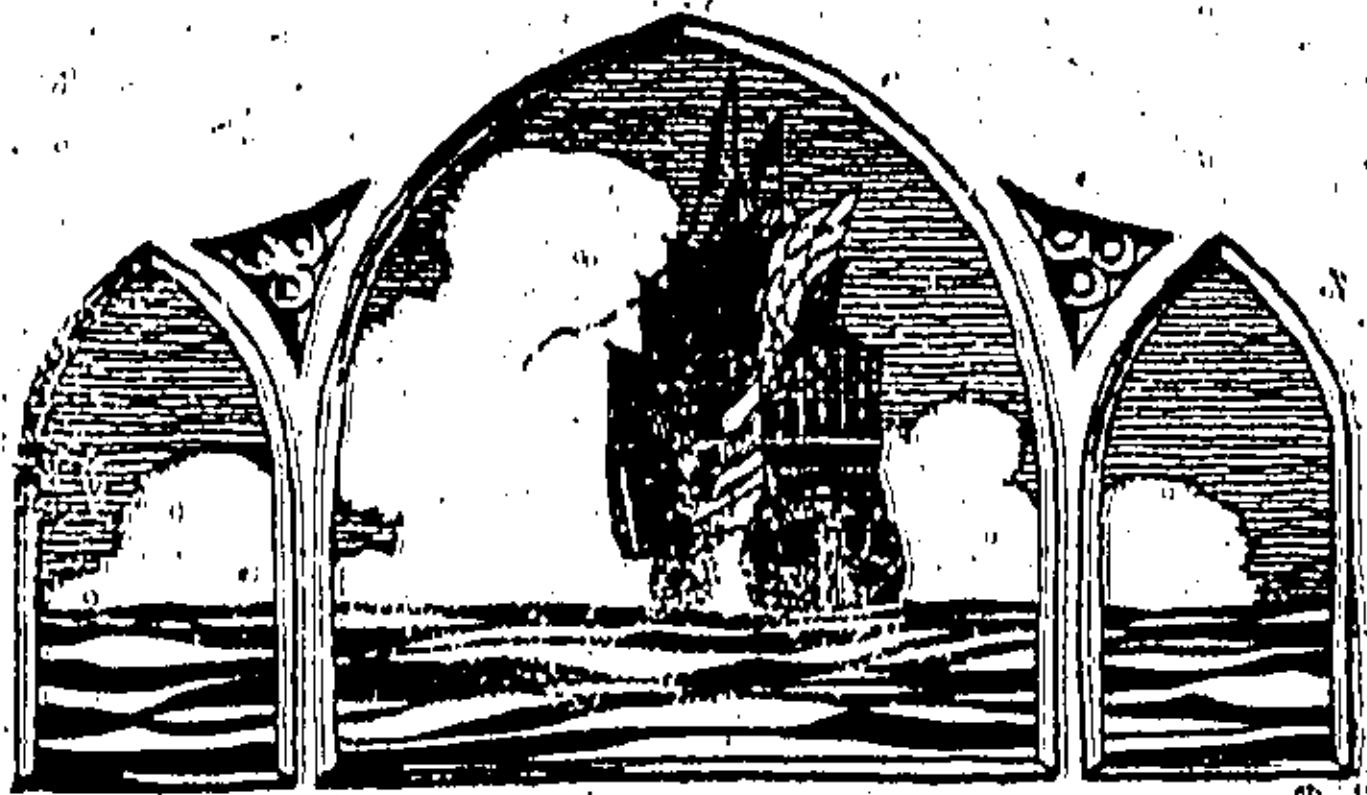
Name.	Hongkong Stock Exchange.	Hongkong Share & Bond Association.	Settlement Share & Bond Company.
T.T. on London	2/3	2/3	2/3
T.T. on Shanghai	76	76	nom.
Hongkong Bank	1110 s.	1110 n.	\$1100 b.
do. London	2125 n.	2125 n.	\$125 n.
Chartered Bank	220 n.	221 1/2 n.	—
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	230 1/2 n.	231 1/2 n.	—
do. do.	213 1/2 n.	213 1/2 n.	—
P. & O. Bank	224 n.	224 1/2 n.	—
Bank of East Asia	386 n.	384 b.	\$85 n.
Marine Insurance.			
Canton Insurance	635 b.	625 b.	\$ 625 b.
China Underwriters	150 b.	2 b.	1.00 b.
North China Insurance.	1145 n.	1140 n.	—
Union Insurance	288 1/2 b.	287 b.	\$288 b.
Yantai Insurance	37 1/2 b.	44 n.	—
Fire Insurance.			
China Fire Insurance	170 b.	170 b.	—
H.K. Fire Insurance	551 b.	550 b.	540 b.
Shipping.			
Douglases	26 n.	28 n.	28 s.
Hongkong Steamboats	26 s.	25 1/2 b.	25 1/2 n.
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	25 1/2 n.	25 1/2 b.	25 1/2 n.
Indo-China (Prof.)	38 n.	30 n.	37 n.
do. (Def.) Ltd.	46 n.	—	45 s.
do. () Hk.	—	45 n.	—
Oriental Navigation	87 1/2 n.	87 1/2 n.	87 1/2 n.
Shell Transports	62 1/2 b. & sa	62 1/2 b.	\$62 1/2 b.
Star Ferries	15 n.	15 n.	15 n.
Water-boats	15 n.	15 n.	15 n.
Refineries.			
China Sugars	35 s.	25 1/2 n.	27 n.
Malabon Sugars	35 b.	35 b.	40 n.
Mining.			
Benguet	1 1/2 b.	—	—
Kallian Mining Ad.	42 1/2 b.	42 1/2 n.	47 1/2 n.
Langkats (Combined)	24 1/2 b.	122.80 n.	7 1/2 n.
do. (Single)	11 1/2 b.	11 n.	—
Shanghai Exploration	54 n.	5 n.	—
Shanghai Loan	7 n.	7 n.	—
Rauha	35 n.	34 n.	5 s.
Pronoh Mines	65 1/2 n.	65 1/2 b.	—
Oral Gasplants	8 n.	—	—
Docks, Wharves			
Godowns, &c.			
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$128 b. 128-	128 b. 129 s.	\$129 n.
H.K. & W. Docks	60 s. 128 1/2 sa	60 s.	60 s.
Hongkew	1180 b.	—	180 b.
New Engineering	590 b.	T 6 b.	6 b.
Shanghai Docks	106 b.	107 b.	107 b.
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.			
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	10 1/2 b. 11 s. &	10 1/2 b.	10 1/2 b.
do. (new)	— sa	—	—
Hongkong Lands	63 1/2 s.	63 1/2 sa.	63 1/2 b.
H.K. Realty	6 n.	6 s.	6 s.
H.K. Territorial	5 n.	5 1/2 s.	6 n.
Sunphreys Estates	15 1/2 n.	15 1/2 n.	15 b.
Princes Building	100 n.	100 s.	—
Rural Lands	7 n.	—	—
Cotton Mills.			
Two Cottons	10.35 b.	110.40 b.	110 1/2 b.
Oriental	3 b.	3.20 b.	3.20 b.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	53 1/2 b.	53 b.	53 b.
do. (new)	27 b.	27 b.	127 b.
Miscellaneous.			
Canton Ice	37 1/2 n.	\$7 s.	\$ 7 s.
Cement Co. (comb.)	15 1/2 n.	15 1/2 n.	14 1/2 s.
do. (old)	13 n.	13 1/2 n.	12 s.
do. (new)	3 n.	2 1/2 n.	2 1/2 s.
China Buses	11 b.	—	—
China Lights (comb.)	19 1/2 b.	19 1/2 b. 19 1/2 s.	19 1/2 b.
do. (old)	15 s.	14 1/2 s.	15 n.
do. (new)	11 n.	10 1/2 s.	10 n.
China Prov. (comb.)	—	—	—
do. (old)	5.80 b.	6 n.	5 3/4 b.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Dairy Farms	20 n.	19 1/2 b.	0 1/2 n.
Der A Wing (full pd.)	10 n.	8 s.	—
do. (part pd.)	—	—	—
Hongkong Amusements.	11 1/2 n.	11 1/2 b.	—
H.K. Constructions	2 1/2 n.	3 s.	3 1/2 s.
Hongkong Electricity	66 1/2 n.	67 1/2 s.	67 1/2 sa
H.K. Developments	25 cts. n.	25 cts. b.	25 cts. n.
H.K. Ropes (comb.)	30 s.	—	30 n.
do. (old)	10 s.	10 1/2 n.	10 n.
do. (new)	5 s.	5 1/2 n.	5 n.
Hongkong Tramways	24.60 n.	24.10 b. 24 1/2 s.	24 1/2 b.
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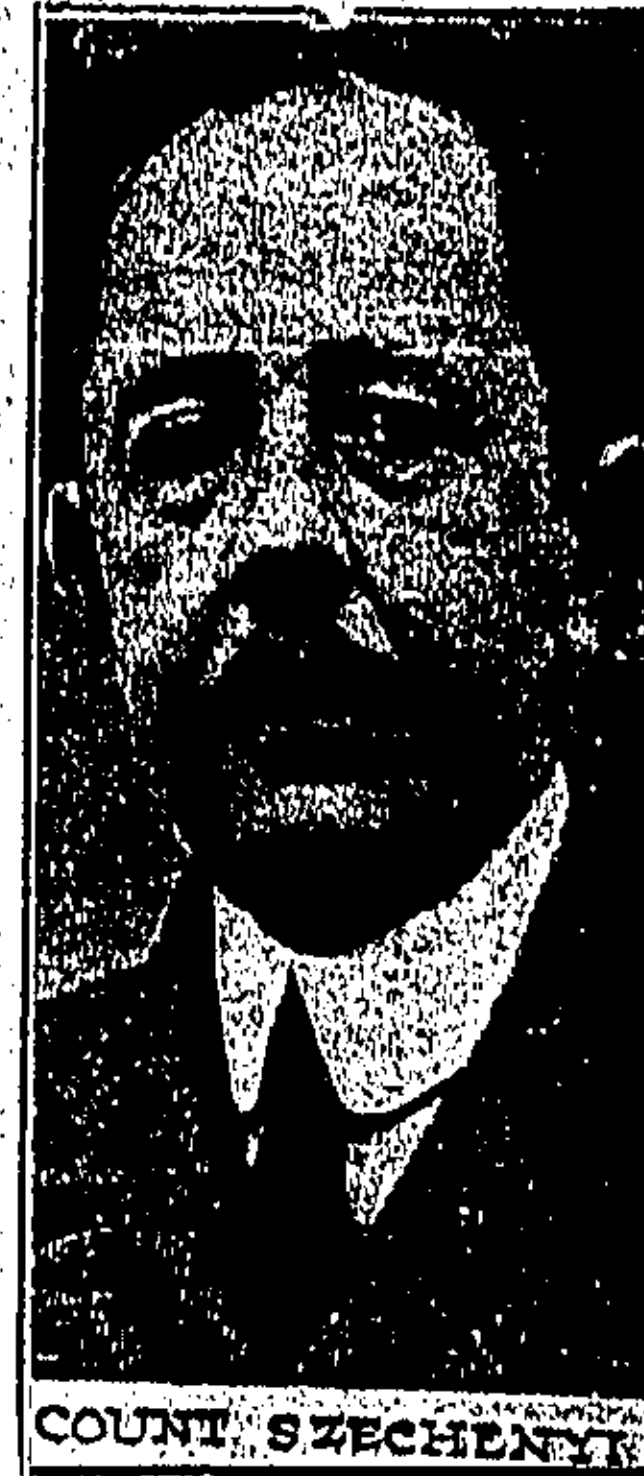
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People and Events in the News of the World



When flames attacked the home of Jack Solomon in New York, he tied a sheet around his son, Walter, four years old, and dropped him out the window to be caught by passing delivery wagon drivers, as shown in the artist's diagram on the right. The father was rescued by firemen.



Count Laszlo Szechenyi, the Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, was the central figure in the Senate investigation of charges that \$20,000 was paid for evidence used in an attempt to keep Count Michael Károlyi, of Hungary, out of the United States.



Virginia Gorham, a pretty, twenty-one-year-old New York girl, who married three men within five months without the formality of divorces, was sentenced to serve six months in jail. Husband No. 3, Harry Rosenberg (left) and Husband No. 1, Frank Adams (right), tried to save her from conviction, but failed.



Confessing that she had often kissed "in a friendly way" Joseph Cowan (shown above in circle), Mrs. Priscilla Clark cried when she told a jury that their relations were above reproach. She is shown as she gave evidence in court.



Seeing her name and picture on a box of cigars, Mrs. Maria Jeritza, the opera singer, was so annoyed that she sued a tobacco concern for \$25,000.



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GEORGE EASTMAN

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, announced that the typical American woman of the future would be "tall, slim and fat." Luther Burbank, the California "plant wizard," declared that the laws of superior breeding used on vegetation and animals, should be applied to human beings. Dr. B. S. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, discovered a new chemical element. George Eastman, the aged Rochester, millionaire philanthropist, has started on a tour of Africa.



On left, a group of men are laying a charge of thermite, the heat-producing explosive, in the ice jam in the Allegheny River and, on right, a blast is breaking a narrow channel near Oil City.

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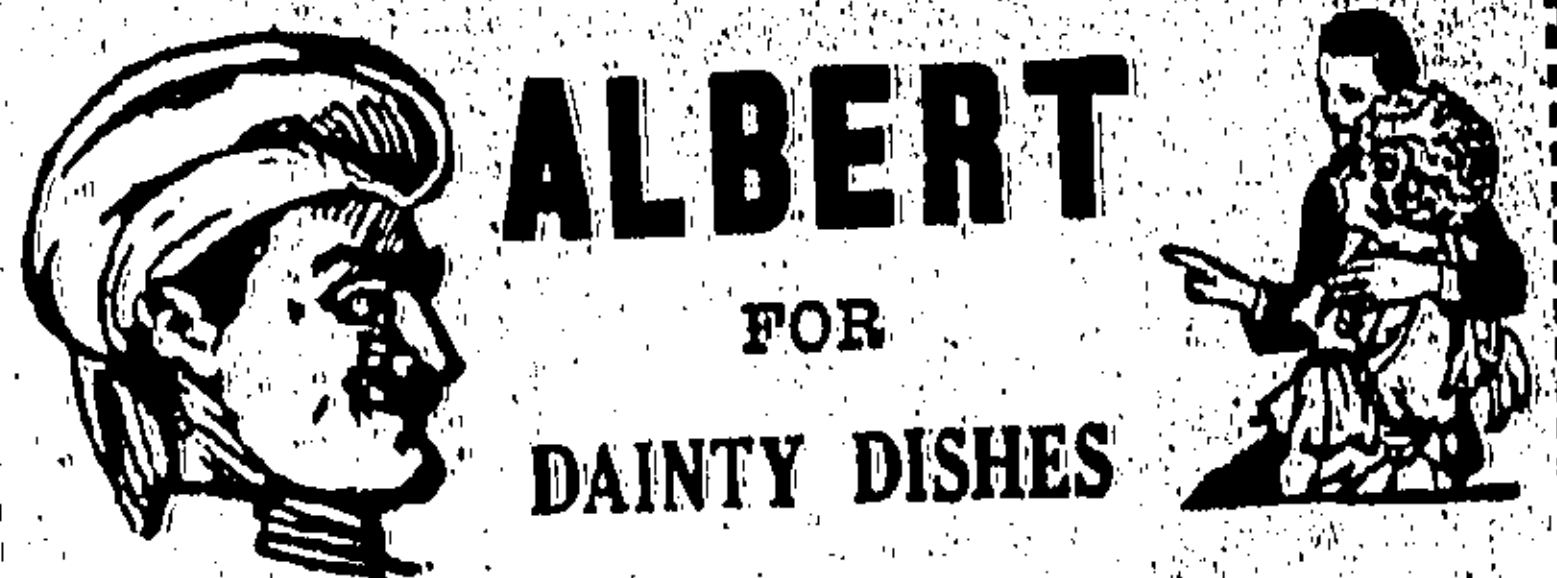
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She.—Quite so!—and he also has a new menu comprising fifty new dishes which you can enjoy any time from 10.30 a.m. to Midnight.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

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The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Bert Matilda Hospital from Kinkiang.
 Mr. Ken Likura c/o Canton Hotel from Osaka.
 Lydon from Makdon.
 Yafzo from Shanghai.
 8898 from Shanghai.
 Kwonglee, Morrow Street from Kobe.
 Jungtin, 371 Connaught Rd., from Shanghai.
 Man Tung Yuen, from Shanghai.
 4258 (2) from Amoy.
 Shun Cheong from Shanghai.
 Bin Cheong Vegetable Market.
 Saengphoon from Amoy.
 Chan Pan Cheung Care Wah Ching Tank Co., No. 1 Tana Sau Lane from Chicago.
 Foo Hong Doh, 36 Connaught Road from Brooklyn, New York.

E. V. JESSEN,
 Superintendent,
 Hongkong Station, 29th April 1926.

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List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office Hongkong.

Cobanastek from New York
 Ishimaru Shoukei c/o Hongkong Hotel from Tokyo.
 Major Davies care Wafing from Manchester.
 Protrading from Brussels.

E. A. LEGGATT,
 Superintendent,
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SWATOW REDS

GAMBLING AUTHORISED AGAIN FOR TAXATION

The Swatow correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" writing under date of April 19:—

There have been many indications recently that the financial straits of the Government have become severe, and the merchants are groaning under the exactions to which they are being subjected, and recalling no doubt with quiet decision the hot denunciations of the extortions of Chen Ching-ming's generals in which the Reds were so lavish on their arrival here last November, and their generous assurances that under their régime such things should not be.

It is common talk that the pay of the soldiers is in arrears anything from six to eight months, and if that is anything like the truth, it is sufficient to account for a certain activity in the Taxation Bureau. It has been making strong representations to the Chamber of Commerce regarding the returns made by the merchants, of the values of their property, which it roundly declares are almost without exception very far distant from the truth, and threatening to close up the business of those who persist in making false returns.

Profits from Gambling.

The most recent device for raising the wind has been the rescind-

SMUGGLING LIQUOR

BRITAIN CO-OPERATING WITH AMERICA

SUSPECT VESSELS.

London, April 19.
 According to the "Morning Post's" Washington Correspondent, the United States negotiations with Great Britain, with the object of minimising the smuggling of liquor, have already yielded four important voluntary concessions on the part of Great Britain.

The first permits American cutters to visit outlying British islands in the Atlantic, provided previous notice is given to the Colonial authorities, thus enabling the suspected vessel to be kept under continuous observation.

The second provides that Great Britain will forbid the admission of ships to British registry unless their bona fide British nationality is proved. The Bahaman authorities are to exercise greater vigilance in preventing vessels clearing with dishonest intent.

Finally the British Government will prosecute the owners and masters of vessels fraudulently securing a clearance, provided the United States furnishes evidence on which a prosecution can be based. (Reuter's Special Service to the "Times of Ceylon" via Bombay).



The new Lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, Mr. Robert Randolph Bruce, dressed in a redskin's clothes when the Stony Indians made him a chief.

ing of the prohibition of gambling which has been in force since the return of the Reds in November. The contract for the monopoly rights has been put up to auction, and the price obtained for the city of Swatow was \$1,610 per day. The whole district of Chaohowfu went for \$370 per day. If figures like these prevail over the whole province, the relief to the official coffers should be considerable.

This restoration of liberty was celebrated yesterday by a fusillade of crackers in front of the largest gambling house in the city, and a crowded attendance of clients. Just about this time last year the students were holding a great anti-gambling demonstration, and parading the streets about it, knowing well that the authorities were in favour of repression. Now they are discreetly silent, and find an outlet for their energies in holding memorial meetings and denouncing Tuan Ch'i-jui, and the foreign Powers who are said to be responsible for it all. The financial difficulties of the government are being popularly attributed to the failure of the Russian sources of supply on which they have been able to draw until recently. Whether the policy of non-co-operation with the Soviet government which seems to have been adopted at Canton is the result of this failure, or the cause of it who shall say?

Food Supplies Short.

The problem of food supplies for the British community is again to the fore. For these we are dependent on British steamers coming from Hongkong. (The landing being done by bluejackets from the man-of-war) as no other steamer which calls at Hongkong is permitted to land cargo here. For a time B. & S. boats were calling once a week, and later, when they were called off, the Douglas Co. did what was necessary; but recently they also have failed us, and simultaneously the only ice factory operating in Swatow (a Japanese one) has been closed, so that we are dependent on Hongkong also for ice, as well as for the fresh food to put upon it. The result has been a general return to the tinned food diet. One does not expect shipping companies to render their steamers in here out of mere kindness of heart; but we have a feeling that a little practical help from our Imperial Government in a matter of this kind would be more impressive than expressions of sympathy from the Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

LABOUR "JOKES."

WHY LABOURITES WERE SUSPENDED.

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

London, April 19.

In the House of Commons, an extraordinary situation developed at 6 o'clock in the morning after an all-night debate by a Committee of the House on the Economy Bill, resulting in the suspension of 13 Labourites owing to the invention of an entirely new method of obstruction. Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Wheatley and eleven others, in the division on the Labour motion to adjourn the debate, remained in the Aye Lobby joking and singing over half-an-hour, delaying the whole business.

Ministers and the Chairman lengthily consulted and finally called the Speaker from his bed. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, amid a Labour uproar, moved the suspension of 13 Labourites. The Labour Opposition thereupon adopted the same tactics, but after another half-an-hour's delay the Speaker ordered the tellers to report the figures showing the motion carried by 163 votes to 75. Whereupon the 13 Labourites were ordered to withdraw and business resumed.

They were discussing the marital affairs of a friend. "Yes," said Phyllis, "she says he's a perfect husband. Why he even sandpapers the firewood to save her from getting splinters in her hands!"

A Chelsea artist was feverishly painting a sunset on the Chiltern Hills, and looking up from his work, he espied a rustic fellow watching.

"Ah, my friend," said the temperamental painter, flourishing his brush, "mayhap nature with her many moods has started even you. Have you seen the lambent flames leaping across the living landscape, the red-stained sulphurous fumes floating in a lake of fire in the west, and the sunset glow in the east? Black as ebony, the blotting out the landscape, the moon well said the 'spectator' with an uneasy grin, 'not since I smelt of the beer misters'."

274 YEARS AGO

LONDON'S FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER

In a little office next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleet Bridge the ancestor of all London's giant daily newspapers was born just 274 years ago. The "Daily Courant," first edited and published by Mr. Mallet on March 11, 1702, was a plain little single sheet consisting of two news columns. There were many weekly and fortnightly papers in circulation at the time, but Mr. Mallet had not a good word to speak of them. He boasted in his first editorial, which was completed in one brief paragraph, that his journal was "confined to half the compass, to save the Publick at least half the impertinences of ordinary newspapers." A certain stiff-necked independence of view seems to have won this pioneer editor many admirers.

By some strange irony, says the "Westminster Gazette," the little paper, which had a wonderful success with the London public, contained no London news whatever. It was made up entirely of extracts from the "Haarlem Courant," "Amsterdam Courant," and "Paris Gazette," including news from Naples, Vienna, Rome, Frankfurt, Lyons and Paris. A very natural interest in the great war, which Marlborough was conducting against France, was the cause of this boom in foreign news.

A multitude of be-wigged and shoe-buckled gentlemen bought the "Courant" every day, simply to learn how the Duke of Ecgona had made his entrance into the port of Naples, dressed in a French habit, or that Prince Eugene of Savoy, fighting on the English side, had received bills of exchange to support his reinforcements. All the information was sober and unadorned.

Statements of Fact.
 It was not long before the "Daily Courant" was taken in hand by one Samuel Buckley, at the sign of the Dolphin, in Little Britain. His policy was very similar to Mallet's. He restricted himself to a dignified statement of fact, and declined to "take upon himself to give any comments, supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

London news soon began to creep in. Details about the new Queen Anne were popular, though no gossip was allowed. There were also plain announcements to the effect that "Colonel George Churchill is made Admiral of the Blue"—an allusion to Marlborough's brother—or that "the Queen has commanded that the Princess Sophia, of Hanover be Prayed for in all Churches, as one of the Royal Family"—a reminder that Sophia's son was heir to the English throne, actually destined to become George I. only twelve years later.

Two extra columns of print were eventually added on the other side of the page. They were filled chiefly with "puffs" for new books by authors with a strong commercial sense: "The Art of Glass-Showing how to make All Sorts of Glass, crystal and Enamel. Likewise the making of Persia, Precious Stones, China, and Looking-Glass. A work containing many Secrets and Curiosities never before discovered," or again, "Stenography. Or the Art of Shortwriting Completed in a far more Compendious Method than any yet extant." There were have a singularly modern touch.

This highly respectable and dignified journal flourished for 23 years, during which time Walpole established the long Whig rule over England, and Swift wrote "Gulliver's Travels." At last in 1735 it was absorbed in the "Daily Gazetteer."



Harry Shaw has been a prominent figure since his release from confinement for killing Stanford White twenty years ago.

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